The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Startling Intelligence from Fort Monroe.

A Conflict with the Rebel Forces at Great Bethel.

The Rebels Intrenched in Force, with Batteries of Rifled Cannon.

Gallant Charge of the Federal Troops.

Their Ammunition Gives Out and They Retire with Loss.

INCAPACITY OF BRIGADIER-GEN. PIERCE.

The Loyal Forces Firing on One Another.

Thirty of the Federal Troops Killed and One Hundred Wounded.

The Batteries Reported to Have Been Subsequently Carried.

Rumored Evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

Withdrawal of the Rebels from Point of Rocks.

THE SKIRMISH AT WILLIAMSPORT.

Fortress Monroe, Va., Monday, June 10.

Last night about 2 o'clock quite a large force left camp, under command of Brig.-Gen. Pierce, with the design of breaking up marauding expeditions on the part of the enemy, for the purpose of running off the negroes and white men to work on their batteries. The forces were transported safely over Hampton Creek in barges manned by the Naval Brigade, under supervision of Lieut. Crosby, of the frigate *Cumberland*. The force had proceeded about three miles beyond the creek when they were fired upon by the New-York Seventh Regiment, who had marched down from Newport News, for the purpose of joining in the expedition.

The Seventh was established in a copse of wood at an angle of a road, and their fire was quite destructive. Sergeant Carey, of Company A, Col. Townsend's Regiment, was killed. Lieut. Stone, of the same Regiment, a sergeant and nine privates, were wounded, some seriously. The fire was returned, and the Seventh fired one charge of grape from a howitzer, which passed over the heads of the troops of the Third, doing no harm.

The precise state of matters was then mutually ascertained, and the forces uniting proceeded towards Little Bethel church, five miles from Hampton. There they came upon the advanced guard of the enemy, defeated them and drove them back taking thirty prisoners, including one lieutenant.

Advancing towards Big Bethel, in York county, they came upon the enemy in force, and a sharp engagement ensued, in which the artillery played an important part on both sides.

No details have reached us of the action, and I must await them before I can give further accounts.

Gen. Butler was busy keeping open communication with the post.

The conduct of the men has been most admirable under the hottest fire. The Naval Brigade received the highest compliment for their efficient conduct. In working the boats they were of the greatest service throughout the night and day.

LATER.

The contest at Great Bethel was more severe than was at first apprehended. The enemy were so strongly intrenched in and protected by batteries, that after more than two hours and a half severe fighting, our ammunition giving out, we were obliged to fall back, which we did in perfect order.

The details, as near as can be, in the confusion, ascertained, are as follows:

Brig-Gen. Pierce, with the First, Second and Third New-York, from this post, joined with detachments from Newport News from the Fourth Massachusetts, First Vermont, and Seventh and Ninth New-York, with two light field-pieces, under Lieut. Greble, and a squad of regulars, drove into the enemy, numbering four thousand men, and soon came upon their position, protected by the fire of six heavy batteries, mounted with six and twelve pound howitzers and heavy rifled cannon. The engagement immediately became warm, the guns under Lieut. Greble returning the intensely hot fire from the enemy's batteries.

After some time Gen. Pierce gave the order to charge on the battery, and Col. Duryee's Zouaves gallantly marched in quick time under a scorching fire up to near the ramparts of the battery, where a broad ditch intervened, which could not be passed, when the gallant lads fell back.

Col. Townsend's Regiment also went near to the battery, but meeting the same obstruction were also compelled to retire.

After over two hours' hot contest the ammunition for the field pieces and the muskets gave out, and the order was given to retire, which was effected in perfect order.

Want of time prevents any details. We lament the loss of Lieut. Greble, of the United States artillery, one of the most brave, gallant and chivalrous officers in the service, who died bravely at his gun from a cannon shot, which struck him in the forehead, killing him instantly.

Our loss in killed and wounded is about seventy-five, among the latter I mention:

Capt. Kilpatrick, of the Zouaves, was shot in the leg.

Lieut. Dumont, Company B, of the same regiment, had a bayonet wound in the leg, not serious, and others slightly wounded.

I shall forward a list at the earliest possible moment. The enemy's loss was heavy. Every one on our side behaved most bravely and did their duty.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, June 10, *via* Baltimore, Tuesday, June 11.

This has been an exciting and sorrowful day at Old Point Comfort. Gen. Butler having learned that the rebels were forming an intrenched camp with strong batteries at Great Bethel, nine miles from Hampton, on the Yorktown Road, he deemed it necessary to dislodge them; accordingly movements were made last night from Fortress Monroe and Newport News.

About midnight, Col. Duryee's Zouaves and Col. Townsend's Albany Regiment crossed the river at Hampton, by means of six large batteaux, manned by the Naval Brigade, and took up the line of march, the former some two miles in advance of the latter. At the same time, Col. Bendix's regiment, and detachments of the Vermont and Massachusetts regulars at Newport moved forward to form a junction with the regulars from Fortress Monroe, at Little Bethel, about half way between Hampton and Great Bethel. The Zouaves passed Little Bethel about 4 A. M. Col. Bendix's Regiment arrived next, and took a position at the intersection of the roads. Not understanding the signal, the German Regiment, in the darkness of the morning, fired upon Col. Townsend's column, marching in close order, and led by Lieut. Butler's son, and aid of Gen. Butler, with two pieces of artillery. Other accounts say that Col. Townsend's regiment fired first. At all events, the fire of the Albany regiment was harmless, while that of the Germans was fatal, killing one man and seriously wounding two others, with several other slight casualties. The Albany regiment, being back of the Germans, discovered from the accoutrements left on the field, that the supposed enemy was a friend. They had in the meantime fired nine rounds with small arms and a field-piece. The Zouaves, hearing the firing, turned and also fired upon the Albany boys. At daybreak, Col. Allen's and Col. Carr's Regiments moved from the rear of the Fortress to support the main body; the mistake at Little Bethel having been ascertained, the buildings were burned and a Major with two prominent secessionists, named Livery and Whiting, made prisoners. The troops then advanced upon Great Bethel in the following order, namely: the Zouaves, Col. Bendix, Lieut.-Col. Washburne, Col. Allen, and Col. Carr. At that point our regiments formed and successively endeavored to take a masked secession battery. The effort was futile, our three small pieces of artillery not being able to cope with the heavy rifled cannon of the enemy, according to some accounts thirty in number. The rebel battery was completely masked, so that no men could be seen, but only the flashes of the guns. There were probably less than a thousand men behind the batteries of the rebels. A well-concerted movement might have secured the position, but Brig.-Gen. Pierce, who commanded the expedition, appears to lost his presence of mind. The Troy Regiment stood for an hour exposed to a galling fire, when an order to retreat was at last given, but at that moment Lieut. Grebble, of the United States Army, and in command of the artillery, was struck by a cannon ball and instantly killed. He had spiked his gun, and was gallantly endeavoring to withdraw his command.

Capt. Geo. W. Wilson, of the Troy Regiment, after the order to retreat was given, took possession of the gun, and with Quartermaster McArthur brought it off the field, with the corps of the beloved Lieutenant. Both were brought to Fortress Monroe this evening.

There are probably twenty-five killed, and one hundred of the Federal troops wounded.

Lieut. Butler deserves the greatest credit for bringing off the killed and wounded. Several of the latter are now in the Hospital here.

I should have stated that Col. McChesney's Regiment formed a reserve.

Col. Hawkins' Regiment moved from Newport News during the day, and an armed vessel went up to Newport News, expecting the *Cumberland*.

All the regiments are now probably up at their former quarters.

Great indignation is manifested against Brig.-Gen. Pierce.

Gen. Butler has been ubiquitous, doing all in his power to save our men and the honor of our cause.

Baltimore, Tuesday, June 11.

The special correspondent of the *American* returned from Fortress Monroe this morning, with a full report of the battle at Great Bethel. For several days past Gen. Butler has been advised of movements of a considerable body of Confederate troops in the vicinity of the village called Great Bethel, which is about 12 miles from the Fortress, and near the road conducting to Yorktown. Believing from reliable reports that they had thrown up intrenchments, and generally extending their outer line of pickets, he determined, after consultation with other officers, to whip them away, and accordingly gave orders to several regiments to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. At the same time, the Chief of the Ordnance Department received orders to send a battery of howitzers, which was soon under line of march, comprising four 12 pounders and a detachment of U. S. Artillery, under Lieut. Grebble and other officers. A party of the Naval Brigade was also quickly mustered, for the purpose of conveying troops across Hampton Creek, which was done by means of fishing boats sent down, on Saturday, from the Susquehanna River.

The detailed force of the Volunteers consisted of three regiments, the Albany Regiment, Col. Townsend; the New-York Zouaves, Col. Duryee, and the Seventh Regiment, Col. Bendix, with companies from other regiments, comprising a force of nearly 3,000 men.

The command moved at 12½ o'clock on Sunday night with the Zouaves nearly one hour ahead, and owing to a most unfortunate mistake in relation to signals, two of the regiments got into a collision when the regiment of Col. Bendix, mistaking that of Col. Townsend for that of the enemy, fired into them, and did not discover their mistake until the dawn of day, when their supposed enemy left them masters of the field. It is not known exactly how many were killed or wounded, but the number will not be considerable.

After an explanation and a mutual understanding between the two Regiments, it was then agreed to move on to Great Bethel, and the entire force took up the line of march, which is three miles from the place where the error was committed.

As soon as the right of the column got near the place they were apprised of the presence of the foe, who were very strongly intrenched, and who opened fire upon them with a battery of rifled cannon. The Federal troops promptly responded, but the volleys of the infantry and the small park of howitzers were unavailing against such a formidable battery, and in the course of half an hour a retreat was sounded, and executed in good order.

The Regiment moved well and the men, it is acknowledged on all sides, acted with a spirit of determination. The most melancholy feature of the battle was the killing of Lieut. Grebble.

It was almost impossible to tell the number of killed and wounded on the side of the Federal troops, but I was told by Gen. Butler that his estimate was about 30 killed and 100 wounded.

It was feared that Major Winthrop, Aid to Gen. Butler, had been killed, as he could not be found.

When the news of the action reached the Fortress the utmost sadness prevailed, and there was a mournful aspect visible throughout. The first wounded man that reached the Fortress was private Jas. Garbett. He came in in an ambulance, which was very carefully driven.

As soon as Gen. Butler heard of the affair, which was about 7 o'clock, he mounted his horse and rode at the top of its speed to Newport News Point, for the purpose of ascertaining all the facts in the case.

Col. Dimick also rode around the ramparts, and, inspecting the side near the land approach, ordered the howitzers and mortars to be gotten ready.

About 9 o'clock P. M. the steamer *Cataline* reached the wharf, with some of the dead and wounded. In the meantime, nearly all the armed fleet proceeded up the James River, to Newport News Point.

The hospital for the regular force and the regiments of volunteers who are stationed in the Fortress, is in first-rate order, and under the directorship of Dr. Cuyler will continue so.

It is officially announced that the health of the garrison is excellent and but few are on the sick-list.

I have endeavored to get a full list of the killed and wounded in the affair at Great Bethel, but succeeded only partially, as but few of them had reached the place up to the time of the departure of the boat, which usually leaves at 4 o'clock, but was detained for your correspondent until 9 P. M.

The following are the names of some of the wounded, all of Col. Townsend's Regiment:

John Connelly, Company A, in the knee; in no danger.

Frederick Bacon, Company A, severely.

Joseph Richards, Company C, bayonet in the thigh; slight.

Philip Sweeney, thigh-bone fractured; bad.

W. C. Cody, Company F, shot in the abdomen; mortal.

James Garbett, Company G, fractured thigh-bone by shot; not mortal.

Lieut. E. W. Stone, Company H, beyonet wound in the knee; slight.

The following are among the wounded at the Big Bethel battle:

S. F. Southem, Company H, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment; seriously, in the lung.

John Dann, Company H, Duryee's Regiment, shot in the arm.

John Conway, Company H, Duryee's Regiment, shot in the leg; not bad.

C. Ghent, Company K, Col. Bendix, shot in the left chest; seriously.

Frank A. Baker, of Company —, shot in the calf of leg; only a flesh wound.

Of these, such as are contusions are singularly cheerful.

Amongst the killed was Lieut. Grebble, of the U. S. Artillery. He was struck upon the right side of the forehead by a rifled cannon, the ball of which tore away the upper part of the head.

He was an efficient officer, and greatly beloved by his brother officers, who, as may be expected, are keenly grieved by the sad bereavement. His funeral will take place on Wednesday, and his remains will be deposited in a metalic coffin, specially ordered from Baltimore.

Orderly Sergeant Goodfellow, of Company D. of the First New-York Regiment, was struck by a cannon ball and dropped dead. Three members of the same company were badly wounded.

It appears that the Albany Regiment, under Colonel Townsend, were in reserve.

It was thought that Lieut. Col. Grinnell had been killed, as he was missing.

Capt. Judson Killpatrick, of Company H of the Zouaves, was wounded in the fleshy part of the thigh by the bursting of a shell, but gallantly led his company across the field to the attack.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Tuesday, June 11.

The unfortunate affair at Great Bethel, near Newport News, and its disastrous consequences, are the theme of conversation in every circle. The rashness of Gen. Pierce is universally condemned, and his unfitness to command is as universally conceded. Such blunders as marching men into an enemy's country without food and without ammunition, are denounced as inexcusable crimes, and such as call for punishment.

Lieut Greble, among the killed, was one of our first officers,—probably one of the best artillerymen that we have. He leaves a young wife and two children, resident in Philadelphia. His father left Washington this morning, to visit his son, expecting to find him in command of the batteries at Newport News, and, of course, alive and well. It will be a terrible blow for him to find only the mangled corpse of his brave boy.

THE ENEMY'S WORKS CARRIED.

I am told that Postmaster-General Blair says that Gen. Butler last night assaulted the enemy's works at Bethel, where Pierce was repulsed, and carried them by storm. I hope it is true.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

It has been finally determined to detail Capt. Meigs to the Quartermaster's Department. It is stated that he has never done a day's duty in the field, and has no practical knowledge of the details of the office. If so, of course he has no errors to unlearn. He is honest, but is understood to be one of the most extravagant of all public men.

GEN BUTLER'S CONTRABAND.

"Contrabands" are beginning to be plenty through all our camps over in Virginia. At a moderate estimate, there are five to ten chattels attached to each regiment, and "more a-coming." They are held subject to the claims of their owners, but not likely soon to be called for, as their owners just now appear to prefer straight necks to moveable goods.

TROOPS AT THE CAPITAL.

Within the limits of the capital there are now encamped or quartered seventeen regiments of volunteer troops, numbering in the aggregate fully eighteen thousand picked men, thoroughly armed, equipped and provisioned. These troops are under the supervision of Gen Mansfield. In addition to these there are stationed upon the heights surrounding the city at Alexandria and beyond the bridges, twenty other full regiments, amounting to over twenty-two thousand soldiers, including regulars, under command of Gen. McDowell. Here are forty thousand men, besides those sent forward yesterday, and those stationed at the Relay House near by and at Annapolis—an army competent for any present emergency in this quarter, ready, willing and anxious for "business."

The Garibaldi Guard is encamped on East Capitol-street, three miles from town. This regiment reports nine hundred and seventy-four men, in good condition, ready to move at the sound of the bugle.

The Second New-York Regiment are a little to the rear of the Garibaldians, and are getting very proficient in drill. They, too, are ready to move.

A private named Shane, of the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, was accidentally shot in the shoulder, in camp, this morning. The wound is not dangerous.

The newly-arrived Michigan Second went into camp this forenoon, near the Aqueduct Works, above Georgetown.

The Ohio regiments and the splendid Scotch Highlanders, many of the latter in tartan plaid and buskins, paraded this afternoon, and attracted marked attention.

Hon. John Cochrane, of New-York, is authorized by Gen. Cameron to raise a regiment, to be commanded by himself, it is said, which will be accepted when ready. He will leave for home to-morrow.

FRANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

Hon. Chas. H. Van Wyck, of the Tenth New-York District, arrived to day. He has been busy at the camps, and has been very kind to the soldiers every where. He has franked thousands of letters. Mr. Van Wyck called on the City Postmaster this evening, and informed him that he should distribute amongst the troops fifty thousand franked envelopes for their use to-morrow. He will remain in town till Congress comes together, when he proposes to offer a bill for the benefit of volunteers, which shall contain provisions authorizing the Colonels of regiments to frank all letters sent to their families, and also making return letters from such friends free when addressed distinctly to any named regiment hereafter actually in the service of the United States. This is a good move in the right direction, and the originator of the proposal not only deserves the thanks of the troops, but the credit of the plan.

TWO SCHOONERS BURNT.

The propeller *Resolute* arrived at the Navy-yard last night. Capt. Budd, during his absence, seized two schooners down the river, which had been engaged in carrying provisions to the enemy. They were old vessels, and he fired and burned them both to the water's edge. The *Resolute* leaves again to-night.

The steamer *Reliance* went down yesterday towards the mouth of the Potomac, to aid in guarding the river.

The Washington Insurance Company has ordered its outstanding policies canceled and to be returned, in consequence of the threatening state of the times.

The *Monticello* has left this port for a cruise on the river to-day.

Judson Miller is appointed Collector, and Henry Thomas Deputy at Georgetown, D. C.

John L. Hayes is appointed Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, *vice* Shugert removed.

Sixty United States soldiers from Governor's Island arrived here to-day.

Mayor Berret has vetoed the bill to reduce the city officials' salaries here.

MORE CONTRABAND.

Three slaves were taken into one of the camps yesterday. A Mr. Webb, of Virginia, claimed to be their owner, and demanded them. The Colonel refused, deeming them contraband. They were sent over to Gen. Sandford's quarters, upon his order, where Webb again presented himself, and Gen. Sandford sent for a wagon at his own expense, into which the three negroes were placed and sent back to Virginia, to the entire satisfaction of their secession master. This act on Gen. Sandford's part has given rise to much comment to-day, and he gets very little credit in any quarter save among the rebel slave-owners over the river.

ANOTHER BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Ex-Gov. Stanton, of Kansas, has been commissioned as a Brigadier-General in the United States Army, and has been detailed for duty at New-Mexico, where he is to raise two regiments. One of these regiments is to be commanded by St. Vrain, and is to be enlisted from the native New-Mexicans; the other regiment is to be composed of Americans, and commanded by Kit Carson.

The Mounted Rifles and the detachment of the First Cavalry, now on duty at Mexico, are to come home. They are to be replaced by the recruits sent out under Capt. Granger. Gen. Stanton's head quarters will be at Sahta Fé.

THE NEW YORK TROOPS.

Gov. Morgan and Attorney-General Myers reached Washington this afternoon. They come to make some arrangements about the troops now enlisted. It seems to be the misfortune of our State that it is always sending officials here to see about troops, but are never sending any troops. If they would send fewer high cockleloroms and more high privates, the State would appear to better advantage on the field of battle.

Speaking of sending troops, I am authorized to say that the Government wants troops, and will receive any regiments that may come to Washington. If regiments come on their own responsibility they will be received, whether they have State authority or not for their coming.

As an evidence that the Government wants troops which it cannot get, I state the fact that the Government ordered two regiments from the Elmira dépôt, one of which was to be Col. Clark's Cayuga Regiment. Only Col. Clark's Regiment came through, no other being in readiness. Six regimens ready to come were ordered from Wisconsin, because they were ready, and more would have been taken if they had offered.

The Presidennt, Secretary Seward, and Senator Baker, visited the Navy-yard this afternoon, and were received with the customary salute. They witnessed some splendid practice with the large Dahlgrens and James' rifled cannons, and then a practice-drill of the Seventy-first.

THE POSITION OF BELGIUM.

The Government has despatches from Belgium, giving the strongest assurances that the Government of that country will not openly or covertly favor the rebel confederacy. Of course there will be no more arms sold to the rebels from that quarter. Private letters also assure the Government that the statements about the sale of arms to the rebels by the factories of Belgium are gross exaggerations.

THE CASE OF CAPT. BALL.

I am informed by a gentleman who knows Capt. Ball intimately, that the stories afloat of his return to the rebel army are all wrong. He is represented as a Christian, who will fully abide by his oath of allegiance. Previous to taking the oath, and having it administered to his men, he made a speech to his troop, explaining to them the nature of the obligation they were about to incur, and assuring them that he should himself religiously adhere to the promise he was about to make.

BALLOON SERVICE.

Prof. Lowe, the balloon man, is in Washington, and has proposed to the Government a system of reconnoitering which promises to be effective. It will he tested to-morrow, if the necessary arrangements can be completed. The balloon will be sent up from the President's grounds, and will contain the Professor and an experienced telegrah operator. It will be held to the proper height by a cord. It will also be connected to the earth by insulated wires, which will be attached to the recording machine in the War Department. The operator in the balloon will thus communicate directly with the War Department. Of course, the same experiment would be practicable in the field, the operator in the balloon, above the smoke of the contest, giving information of all that was transpiring in the enemy's camp.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

There is another movement of troops to take place in the morning. Five regiments are under orders to leave, and will do so at once. They are doubtless to cross the river and go up on the Leesburgh line.

Leo.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Tuesday, June 11.

FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE BROOKLYN PHALANX.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has again been in Washington seeing about the acceptance of the Brooklyn Phalanx, which he has maintained for the last ten days at his private expense. He has just informed me of the unconditional acceptance of the regiment. He says this time there is no mistake about it. It may be worth while to correct a malicious statement, that a son of Mr. Beecher holds a prominent command in the Phalanx. His position is that of Lieutenant.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The active and efficient Mexican *Chargé*, Señor Romero, is stirring the matter of postal communication with Mexico. Consequent upon the representations of Señor Romero, it is said the Administration is about to place an armed dispatch steamer between New-York and Vera Cruz, or between Havana and Vera Cruz, which shall make semi-monthly trips, carrying Government dispatches and a regular mail.

At present it appears as though our Minister to Mexico, Mr. Corwin, was entirely abandoned by his Government. The importance of having speedy and frequent communication with that Ambassador, at this time, can scarcely be overestimated.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Tuesday, June 11.

From the best available sources it is believed that the entire secession force of Virginia does not exceed 50,000 or 60 000.

Gen. Beauregard has issued a proclamation from Manassas Junction, extravagantly picturing the deplorable consequences of the expected invasion of Federal troops.

Hon. Mr. Buffington, of Massachusetts, has visited the Fifth Regiment of that State at Alexandria, and will proceed to the Relay House to-night to visit the Eighth, next to Fortress Monroe, his business being connected with the interests of Massachusetts troops at these points.

The President, to-day, called on Gov. Morten, of Indiana, for six additional regiments.

Cols. S. Meredith, W. L. Brown, and McMillen, are each to command a regiment.

The remaining three regiments are to organize as formerly.

Great credit is due to Senator H. S. Lane, for his untiring efforts in behalf of his State.

Cols. McMillen and Brown served in the Mexican War, the former with Col. Baker's Regiment, of Illinois, and the latter with Senator Lane's Isniana Regiment. They are known as gentlemen of fine military skill, and the friends of Col. Brown, who are now here, predict that from his good character and indomitable energy, the country will be effectually served.

Captains of companies wishing to join his regiment, will report to him at Logansport, Indiana.

The most satisfactory assurances are received from Belgium that there will be no recognition of the Southern Confederacy in any form by that Government. An entirely friendly feeling toward the United States Government is manifested.

The statements which the Confederates put forth in regard to supplies of arms imported by them from that country, are ascertained, on undoubted authority, to have been greatly exaggerated.

The reception recently of a *Chargé d'Affaires* from Chili by this Government was marked by an interchange of the kindliest sentiment, and there is no doubt the American Minister accredited to that country will be welcomed in a like amicable spirit.

The appointment of Charles Robinson as Minister to Peru, renews the diplomatic intercourse with that country, and, as a consequence, Mr. Zagana, who was dismissed by President Buchanan, simultaneously with the return of Minister Clay to this country, will in all probability again come hither to represent Peru. It will be recollected that the latter was instucted to ask for his passports in the event of a non-compliance with the positive and unchangable demands of the late Administration, which precluded the consideration of the modified mode as proposed by Peru of settling the controversy between the two Governments. Thus friendly relations with these two South American Republics have been restored.

Capt. Drake DeKoy, aid to Gen. Mansfield by his courtesy and assiduous devotion to duty and efficient dispatch of the business connected with his position, is reported so to have won upon his official superiors, that his promotion to a Colonelcy is rumored as a mark of the high appreciation of his character.

The forces which left here yesterday under Col. Stone, have concentrated at Tennellytown, about four miles from Washington. The Advance Guard Owens' Cavalry, proceeded to Rockville, ten miles further. The main column will march in that direction to-night.

The New-York Twelfth, Syracuse First, and Second Ohio Regiments, and the New-York Seventy-ninth, paraded to-day, and were reviewed by the President, Lieut.-Gen. Scott and Gen. Sandford. The first-named is expected to go to Virginia very soon.

The regiment of mounted riflemen, and four companies of dragoons in New-Mexico, are ordered hence probably in this direction.

Ed. N. Stebbins, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Paymaster and Storekeeper at the Washington Arsenal, in place of Mr. Benson, who resigned.

Wm. Pamen and Ed. Judd, of New-York, have both been appointed Paymasters in the Army.

The Confederate troops for the past two days, it is reliably ascertained, have been moving from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, and thence towards Manassas Junction, as fast as wagons can be procured to convey their baggage.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM POINT OF ROCKS.

Frederick, Tuesday, June 11.

From a gentleman well conversant with the localities in and around Harper's Ferry, who left Hagerstown early this morning, I learn that 10,000 United States troops are between the town of Greencastle, nine miles from the former place, and Chambersburgh, from whence they are marching.

Yesterday, the Virginians destroyed about twenty-five canal-boats in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, with the intention, it is supposed, of preventing their being used to transport Federal troops across the Potomac.

The troops recently at Point of Rocks have certainly been withdrawn, and are now with the main body at Harper's Ferry.

Much disaffection is reported to exist among the Kentuckians on Maryland Hights, and a rumor is current here that in a few days they intend displaying the Stars and Stripes, and probably deserting in a body.

THE FIGHT AT WILLIAMSPORT.

Baltimore, Tuesday, June 11.

The Williamsport correspondent of the *American* says:

"The fight at Clear Spring continued all day yesterday between the Home Guard, of Clear Spring and Williamsport, and the Virginians, who were endeavoring to destroy Dam No. 5, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

No one on the Maryland side was hurt, but two horses and one man were killed on the Virginia side.

The Virginians had destroyed all the canal boats on the Maryland side, between Williamsport and the Ferry.

THE ADVANCE FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

THE FORCE UNDER GEN. PATTERSON—THE BRIGADES ORGANIZING—WHEN AND HOW THE ADVANCE IS TO BE MADE—STRENGTH OF THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chambersburgh, Penn., Sunday, June 9, 1861.

The army corps at this point, under command of Major-Gen. Patterson, is being rapidly organized and placed on an efficient footing, and only awaits artillery, which will arrive probably in a few days, to commence active operations. It comprises among its forces one and a half regiments U. S. regulars, about half a regiment of which are cavalry. Two of the divisions will be commanded by United States officers, which will inspire confidence and give steadiness to the corps. All the regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers that are to be engaged on this line are now here, with the exception of Col. Jarrett's, which is to be here to-morrow. Col. Campbell, of the Twelfth, is stationed on the North Central Road, near Melville, and may easily be brought here to coöperate, if necessary. Col. Zeigh's Sixteenth Regiment, arrived here from York yesterday, and went into camp about two miles and a half south of this place, on the road to Greencastle; they, together with a company of the U. S. Second infantry, which also arrived yesterday, with the band, and Col. Dixon H. Miles, U. S. A., form the nucleus of a Fifth Brigade, now organizing. Five companies, B, D, G, H and K, under command of Capt. O. S. Shippard, reached here to-day from Carlisle Barracks, where they arrived from Washington yesterday. They also joined Col. Miles's Brigade. A Michigan regiment is expected to arrive to-morrow and will be joined to Col. Miles's command. One company of U. S. Artillery, with battery, &c., now at Carlisle from Washington, will be here to-morrow or Tuesday, and join the same Brigade.

The Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Jarrett, is expected here to-morrow from Havre de Grace, and will, probably, form the nucleus for a Sixth Brigade, with a regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, Col. Burnside, with light battery, &c., which is to arrive at Harrisburgh on Monday night, from Washington, and will be immediately sent on here. Two Ohio regiments are expected here shortly, which will complete the force intended for this point.

A regiment of Indiana Volunteers, Col. Lewis Wallace, now at Cumberland, has been placed under command of Gen. Patterson.

The aggregate force under Gen. Patterson then may be placed at about 20,000 men, and will be supplied, about Tuesday or Wednesday, with about six field batteries (six guns each) and perhaps one or two howitzers.

I think no advance to Hagerstown, or beyond Greencastle, will be made before the arrival of the artillery—that is to say, before Wednesday or Thursday.

As soon as the other brigades are in a condition to support them, Col. Thomas and Gen. Williams, with the First and Second Brigades, will probably be ordered to proceed to Hagerstown, and, leaving a sufficient force there, push guards beyond, and advance to Williamsport, and, as the other regiments come up, proceed to Martinsburgh. It is not probable that the enemy will make any decisive stand between this and Martinsburgh, but it is not to be presumed from this that there is to be no resistance. The position of the rebels in and around Harper's Ferry is a very strong one, and operating upon interior lines, they have a great advantage. Two courses are open to them. They may simply draw in their outposts and concentrations at Harper's Ferry and await the attack; or, if strong enough, they may (and this appears the more probable course) watch a favorable opportunity to attack any portion of the line of the invading army, destroy their communications, and attempt to beat them in detail. A glance at any map, and bearing in mind the points in occupation of the enemy, at Harper's Ferry, Point of Rocks, Shepherdstown, Martinsburgh and opposite Williamsport, all in a circuit of about thirty miles, and varying not more than from eight to fifteen miles apart, will show the strength of their position in a strategical point of view. Too much caution cannot be used; the consequences of a defeat now, not merely in a material, but in a political point of view, cannot be over-estimated. Gen. Patterson, himself an officer of experience, and with an able and experienced staff, is fully equal to the position, and, although he may displease the rash and inexperienced, will doubtless, by his conduct of this campaign, vindicate the judgment of the General-in-Chief in assigning him to this important command, and realize the expectation of the public at large.

The present constitution, division and location of the army is as follows:

First Brigade, Col. George H. Thomas, U. S. A., Commanding, at Greencastle, 12 miles in advance of the place, towards Hagerstown.

Two Companies U. S. Artillery One Company U. S. Infantry	Capt. Doubleday.
One Comp'y Independent Rangers	Capt. McMullen.
Four Companies U. S. Cavalry	Col. Thomas.
One Company Penn. Cavalry	Capt. James.
Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania	Col. J. Nagle.
Twenty-first Regiment, Penn.	Col. J. F. Ballier.
Twenty third Regiment, Penn.	Col. C. P. Dare.

Second Brigade, Gen. E. C. Williams, immediately in rear of First Division, near Greencastle.

Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania	Col. W. H. Irwin.
Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania	Col. A. H. Emby.
Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania	Col S. A. Merideth.
Twentieth Regiment, Penn.	Col A. H. Grey.

Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Geo. C. Wyncoop, Camp Chambers, 3½ miles in advance of Chambersburgh.

First Regiment, Pennsylvania	Col. Sam. Yoke.
Second Regiment, Pennsylvania	Col. Stambaugh.
Third Regiment, Pennsylvania	Col. J. P. Minier.
Twenty-fourth Regiment, Penn.	Col. J. T. Owen.

Fourth Brigade, Brigadier-General James S. Negley, Camp Paterson, three miles in advance of Chambersburgh.

Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania	Col. Longnecker.
Thirteenth Regiment, Penn.	Col. Rowley.
Fourteenth Regiment Penn.	Col. Johnston.
Fifteenth Regiment, Penn.	Col. R. S. Oakford.

Fifth Brigade, Col. Dixon H. Miles, U. S. A., Commanding, Camp Brady, 2½ miles in advance of Chambersburgh.

Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Zeigle.

One Company United States Second Infantry, Lieut. Spencer. Other Companies expected.

Five Companies United States Third Infantry, (Battalion) under command Major O. S. Sheppard.

One Company United States Artillery, with battery, &c., expected on Tuesday.

One Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Col. ——, expected to-morrow, from Harrisburgh.

One Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, Col. Burnside, with light battery, expected from Washington, *via* Harrisburgh, on Tuesday.

There will probably be some change in the constitution of the last three Brigades, and a Sixth will be formed, particularly if the two Ohio Regiments arrive.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

RAPID MOVEMENTS OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, June 11.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Grafton, says that the Indiana Zouaves experienced no trouble in reaching Cumberland. No Secessionists were seen on the way. The people of Cumberland were friendly.

One hundred army wagons, with a full supply of horses, are at Parkersburgh, *en route* for Grafton.

Companies of Virginia Volunteers are rapidly organizing under Gen. Morris' proclamation.]

Arms were issued to-day to two fully organized companies from Fairmount, and others are reporting themselves from the South and East.

The railroad is clear to Cumberland, and trains are running again. Travel is reviving.

Many delegates passed through Cumberland to-day, *en route* to the Wheeling Convention.

A special dispatch from Wheeling to the *Commercial* says that delegates to the Convention are fast arriving here. Over five counties east of the Alleghanies will be represented. The feeling predominant is for a Provisional Government.

A collision occurred at Glencoe, thirteen miles from Wheeling, on the Central Ohio Railroad to-day, killing four of the employes on the road, smashing an engine and shattering one or two cars.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Tuesday, June 11.

The Surveyor of the Customs at Evansville, Indiana, has notified steamers that the transportation of provisions to Smithland and Paducah, Kentucky, is in violation of the instructions of the Government, and will be prohibited.

The New-Orleans and Mobile mail-boats were stopped on the 8th inst.

The British ship *Independence* and the Bremen ship *Gabain*, went to sea from New-Orleans on the 6th inst. The ships *Mamaroneck* and *Parsons*, for Liverpool, were abandoned inside the bar at Pass a l'Outre at the same time.

Two small vessels of war appeared on the 6th inst. at the mouth of Bienvenue Bay, ten miles from New-Orleans, where the British landed in 1813. Gen. Twiggs has occupied the Martello Tower at that point.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 6th inst. reports that a privateer captured off Georgetown a Portland brig valued at $40,000.

Savannah papers of the 7th inst, state that the ship *Sebasticook*, of Bath, Maine, had been seized by the Collector of the port, in consequence of remaining there longer than allowed by law.

A special dispatch from Charleston to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, dated the 8th inst., says that Gov. Pickens has published a notification against sending funds to the North, such being in conflict with the law on the subject.

OPERATIONS AT CAIRO.

Cairo, Monday, June 10.

Gen. Prentiss yesterday sent two companies, under the command of Capt. Joslyn, to Mound City, to guard that place, as it had been threatened by a band of Kentucky rebels.

Col. Shuttner, in command at Bird's Point, to-day broke up a camp of Secessionists near Norfolk, Mo., and succeeded in capturing 18 rebels, who are being examined before Gen. Prentiss. A number of others made their escape.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Arlington Heights, Tuesday, June 11.

Two companies of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, of New-York, advanced towards Fairfax Court-house last night. Private Cornelius Sheehan was shot, while bathing, by an accidental spent ball from some muskets which had been loaded, and discharged for the purpose of cleansing them. The ball passed into his right shoulder. The wound is not considered dangerous.

THE ONONDAGA VOLUNTEERS.

Albany, Tuesday, June 11.

Postmaster Sedgwick, of Syracuse, is here on his way to Washington to pay the Twelfth Regiment of Onondaga Volunteers the sum of $7,000, which he has secured for them from the State Military Board.

[*For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.*]

GOSSIP FROM BOHEMIA.

Toplitz as a Watering-Place—The Baths—The Surroundings of the Town—The Currency.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TOPLITZ, Bohemia, Saturday, May 25, 1861.

Of all the watering-places of Germany, Toplitz stands in the first rank. It is next to Carlsbad, the favorite resort of the Austrians; and loses nothing, in my opinion, by being so far removed from the fashionable routes of travel as to be comparatively free from English and French tourists.

It is situated in the bosom of a broad and fruitful valley, not far from the border of Saxony, and within a day's walk of that loveliest region, the Saxon and Bohemian Switzerland. The town itself is beautifully built, with gardens and parks unnumbered. The bands play at different points the whole day long, as only Austrian bands can play. The hotels are all pleasant, and prices wonderfully low, for a fashionable watering-place. Glancing upward from the page whereon I write, I can see through my open window a labyrinth of winding walks, running streams and fresh Spring foliage, while in the background stand the wild Bohemian hills, softened by the sunlight to such hues as adorn the Roman Campagna, or clothe the hills about Sorrento. To add to this Italian appearance, a gipsy goes sauntering through the street in his slouched hat and tattered cloak, for all the world like a Contadino of the South.

The baths of Toplitz are justly celebrated, and, to judge from appearances, most of the guests use them in earnest. The town is full of Austrian officers—handsome young men, with medals or orders on their breasts, won in the last war. They seem to be enjoying a slow recovery from their wounds. It is not to be denied that a young Adonis is twice as interesting with his arm in a sling. I am inclined to think, even, that some of them limp gracefully when there is no need for it, in order to preserve the sympathy which they no longer merit.

Looking upon this pleasant lounging life, I am reminded of the inscription I saw in Ischl, another Austrian watering-place. I translate it roughly:

"'To have good health is best, say men;
I say, for one,
'Tis better fun
To lose, and find your health again."

Toplitz is also fortunate in its surroundings. It is the natural center of many delightful excursions. Even the rigorous disciple of Science (like myself, you know) can reconcile a sojourn here with his strict ideas of duty; for the richest treasures for the geologist, the mineralogist, the miner, the manufacturer, and the political economist, nestle among the hills and vales, that seem to have no voice, save for the artist and the poet. The basalt crags have burst up through the old-fogy coal formation, to be the foundations of princely castles. The hills that look across the valley at them, with such modest, conscious worth, know that they carry in their bosoms treasures of tin, which have entitled them for nigh four hundred years, to the gratitude of man.

At Bilin, a short walk from here, are the great Lignite mines, which furnish fuel for the whole country around. A little further on, at Meronitz, are found the celebrated Bohemian garnets, and, now and then a hyacinth.

Think, too, of the historic interest which binds this region to the name of WALLENSTEIN. At Dux are his genuine original skull, his armor, and a large collection of antiquities.

One gets a faint idea of the wealth and position of these old Bohemian nobles, in traveling through this part of the country, which is almost entirely owned by them. Prince CLARI, for instance, seems to be of as much importance in Toplitz as FRANZ JOSEPH himself. In his beautiful gardens the beauty and rank of the place congregate, to listen to the sweet strains of his musicians, or meditate by his quiet lakes. The Prince's colors (blue and white,) are more frequently seen here than the black and yellow of the Emperor.

As Bilin is one of the many palaces of Prince LOBKOWITZ, who is now in Vienna, a member of the Imperial Council. This palace contains part of his unrivaled Museum, whose principal charm is its magnificent mineral collection. The Museum, together with the parks and gardens, are freely thrown open to the public. I wish I could describe to you the glories of this cabinet. How paltry in comparison seems the glass case wherein are deposited the crown jewels of England, and how justly insignificant is the sad, widowly female who conducts visitors around the precious pile, and sings them her mournful accompaniment, ending with,

"The jewels are very precious *and* costly,
And the Queen's crown weighs a pound *and* a half."

One notices nothing here of the bad government which has ruled Austria so long. Indeed a despotic country is the pleasantest for "the superficial observer" to travel in. To the unlucky subjects of FRANCIS JOSEPH, his Government means crushing taxes, loss of rights and property, insolent officials and starving dependents. To the pleasure-seeking tourist, it means splendid post-roads, delightful music, official courtesy everywhere, charming young Lieutenants, and a most convenient currency. In fact, I know of only two drawbacks to these advantages—the cigars are execrable, and *Galignani* is seldom or never to be found.

As to the currency, I must express my personal gratitude for the introduction, last Winter, of the small notes. When I was last in Austria there was nothing to be had between the paper florin (nominally worth fifty of our cents) and the kreuzer, of which a hundred go to a florin. A party of us traveling in Tyrol were often obliged to take a double-handful of copper coins as change. I remember that, before starting on our day's tramp, we used to divide the copper equally, since no one could carry it all. Now the thing is much more convenient. The country is flooded with notes for ten kreuzers, (five cents,) and the copper has disappeared. To be sure, this is a worthless currency, and evidence of a bankrupt Government. These new notes are not even promises to pay; they only inform the holder that the Government will accept them at par, in payment of taxes. But for us strangers, when we look at it selfishly, the paper currency is a most convenient medium, and gives us an opportunity, moreover, to profit about thirty per cent. on all we use. JOHN (who is one of us) says he thinks a man might make a living by spending money in Austria. You see my subject, if I had any, has grown under my hand to an unwieldy size. I don't know where I was, nor what I was going to say. I will cover my confusion by retiring with grace, and reserving till another time a more serious account of the present troubles and hopes of the Bohemian people, as well as a slight sketch of the interesting mines of this region. R. W. R.

The Ease with which the Blockade may be Perfected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The discussion in the House of Lords, whether our Government can maintain an efficient blockade, or in the indefinite language of one of the speakers, "one difficult to break," has induced an examination into the subject. The following is a list of the ports necessary to blockade, being those of over ten feet of water, and the number of vessels the United States now have of regular ships-of-war ready to enforce the blockade, some on their stations, others about leaving. The blockade is not intended as against efficient ships-of-war, as the rebels have none, but against privateers and merchant vessels.

The first place in order is the entrance to the Chesapeake, the closing of which is closing all of the sea-ports of Maryland and Virginia. This entrance is five miles wide. One ship-of-war with two steamers, such as the *Quaker City*, could effectually prevent any egress or ingress. Fortress Monroe effectually closes James River and all its tributaries, as the channel is a short mile in width, and a battery has been placed on the Rip Raps on the south side of the channel, so that no vessel can pass without coming within half a mile of one of the batteries.

The next place of blockade is Hatteras Inlet, 125 miles distant from Cape Henry. This is an Inlet of 9 feet depth or water. Ocracoke, 15 miles from Hatteras, is also an inlet of 9 feet. One small steamer could watch both these passages.

Beaufort, 39 miles from Ocracoke, is a 15 feet harbor. One of the small steamers could watch this entrance.

Wilmington, 80 miles from Beaufort, has two entrances of 10 feet of water. Two steamers, small vessels only, would be required here.

Georgetown, S. C., 70 miles from Wilmington, has an 8 feet entrance, and requires only one small steamer. Here the reign of King Cotton begins.

Charleston, 47 miles from Georgetown, is the next port. There is a place called Bull's Bay between these ports. In Charleston there are three armed steam tugs, commanded by renegades from the United States Navy. These require watching. They are not large enough to make a cruise. One of our large steamships-of-war is off there. Two small ones, also, might be useful.

Savannah, having a 19 feet entrance, is 62 miles from Charleston. North Edisto, of 16 feet, Port Royal, of 21 feet, are between Savannah and Charleston. Another war steamer, and two of those lately purchased, would suffice for the blockade of these ports.

From Savannah to St. John's River is 104 miles; there are St. Simon's, 20 feet; Doboy of 17 feet; St. Mary's of 16 feet. None of these are places of any account. One steamer to each could watch these entrances.

From St. John's to Apalachicola, a distance of 850 miles, there are no ports to blockade, Key-West and the Tortugas being in our possession. Apalachicola would require two small steamers. Pensacola, Mobile and New-Orleans, four war steamers.

From the entrance of the Mississippi to Galveston, 310 miles, there are no ports to blockade.

This enumerates all the ports on which it is necessary to keep up a "difficult blockade," which require in number seven regular ships-of-war, and eleven of the new class steamers. More than that number are now engaged in that service. There are now nearly at hand and ready four sailing ships-of-war, and eighteen war-steamers, beside over twenty of the new purchase, including those now cruizing. These, with the proclaimed intention of the United States Government to treat all engaged in privateering under JEFF. DAVIS' letters-of-marque as pirates, an intention which the country will uphold and defend, we think should dissipate any apprehended danger to our commerce from privateers.

The action of the Underwriters in increasing the war premium we think from the above statement premature, although the motive cannot be questioned; no danger can be apprehended from privateers from American ports. If England, forgetting the right, and not recognizing that we are fighting for law and order, chooses to "give aid and comfort" to the rebels, no increase of premium that would be paid could meet the risk; but let England remember that her interference with the right of the French people to have their own form of government in 1793 cost her millions of treasure and seas of blood, ending in 1815, on the bloody field of Waterloo, and a Bonaparte in 1850; and that she has to do with a people more numerous than the French in 1793, and quite as determined against foreign interference with their right of self-government. G. W. B.

Since the above was written, I have seen a person who left New-Orleans on the 3d of June, who says that two or three tugs were being fitted for privateers—they could only carry coal for four days consumption; their robberies must be confined to their neighborhood. The *Star of the West*, stolen in Texas—the name changed to that of Sumter—he was on board of her—was nearly ready; her armament was to be 12 rifled 32 pound guns; she could not carry coal for more than a day's consumption. G. W. B.

GUN-BOATS AGAIN.

Letter from a Government Engineer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday you give us the benefit of your views with regard to the machinery of the new steam gun-boats, and wind up an editorial a column and a half in length, with a request to know, on behalf of the public, why they should not be built in accordance with the views of a newspaper editor, rather than with those of the accomplished and experienced Engineer-in-Chief of the Army. Government officers do not usually consider it necessary to reply to the criticisms of the newspapers, however ably they may be written, but as the subject of steam gun-boats has received the attention of all the great Naval Powers for several years without their having produced a really successful one, and as this is our first attempt at it, I have thought it not unadvisable to respond to your invitation, and let those who pay for the vessels perceive the soundness of the course which it is proposed to pursue in the character of the steam machinery to be applied to them.

"You say Experts will admit that the following features are indispensable to the success of gun-boats:

First—The ability to run for short distances at a higher speed than ordinary steamers—to run away from a large enemy in an emergency, as well as to manouvre rapidly in action, and to pass from point to point with unusual dispatch."

The English gun-boats in the China seas have excited the admiration of our naval officers on account of their possessing, in a high degree, the above qualities. The present Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. ISHERWOOD, in a recent cruise in those waters, obtained every detail and particular with regard to their steam machinery; and I perceive by the specifications of the new gun-boats,—a copy of which now lies before me,—that they will excel those of the English in speed, by at least twenty-five per cent.

Second—Light draft, enabling them to run in shallow water and across banks and flats, which larger craft have to go around.

Recent experience has proven very decidedly that you cannot have success in other respects if you give a less draft of water to these small vessels than follows from the fact of their being small.

"*Third*—The boilers and machinery should be entirely below the water-line, or they are liable to be disabled by shot."

No one understands this better than naval engineers, and in these gun-boats everything goes below the water-line except a part of the steam chamber of the boilers, which will be easily protected from shot by having a staging in the bunkers alongside the boilers, just at the water line; the space above which will be always filled with coal.

You state that "power may be augmented by increasing the *pressure* instead of the quantity of steam. * * * Therefore, to make a gun-boat capable of excessive speed in emergencies, it is necessary to have a small boiler."

This kind of logic will strike every well-informed engineer as new. Indeed, it is so contrary to the first principles of the generation of steam power, that if your paper was read only by engineers, it would not be necessary to reply to it. For the information of the general reader, however, I will state, that, with slight modifications, it is necessary to evaporate a given amount of water in a given time to obtain a given power without regard to the pressure under which the steam is used, and to do this, it is necessary that there should be a corresponding amount of grate and heating surface as well as of calorimeter, and it is these quantities that govern the *space* which the boiler must occupy. Any increase in the pressure simply increases the *weight*, and in the case of the new gun boats I perceive that the Engineer-in-Chief has very judiciously limited the pressure to a point which will give an economy equal to anything above it, while it secures a comparatively light boiler.

Again, high pressure reduces the size and weight of no other part of the engine than the cylinder and piston, which are a very small per centum of the total weight. Bed plates, piston and connecting rods, shafts, cranks, air and feed pumps, condensers, &c., &c., must be equally large and heavy, when using 500 pounds of steam, as with the 30 pounds proposed for these gun-boats. It may be remarked here that the type of boiler adopted, occupies less cubical space, and weighs less for a given power, than any other which has ever proven successful at sea.

You do not appear to be aware that our Navy is far ahead of all the rest of the world in its adoption of the surface condenser. You say:

"Any risk of failure in the instrument must be provided for by making a large boiler that can work salt-feed; and we should like to inquire if this want of confidence in the surface condensers ordered by the Government for its gunboats, is the reason why large boilers and low-pressure are also ordered, and if so, why the Government specifies an investment in which it has no confidence, when the desired result can be produced by other and reliable means * * * about which the public would naturally expect Government engineers to be posted."

The inquiry made in the above I have already answered in the negative, in the explanation of the boilers and the steam pressure. With regard to our being posted upon the subject of the best surface condensers, we have *nine* steamers in the Navy supplied with them, in all of which they have proven entirely successful; that in the steam-frigate *San Jacinto* has now been in active service for *seven* years, without any material deterioration being perceptible in the tubes. The differences observed in the various kinds thus far adopted in the Navy are the convenigences for examination and the per-centum of the total water evaporated, which is returned to the boiler. The kind adopted for the new gun-boats is the one which possesses each of these excellencies in the highest degree, while the poorest one we have is far superior to those named in your article.

You dwell upon having the machinery as light as possible. Now the only way in which a steam engine of a given type and power can be made lighter, without increasing the weight of the boiler in a ten-fold ratio, is by increasing the number of revolutions per minute; and in the case of the new gun-boats, Mr. Isherwood has gone a point beyond any present successful examples, and fully as far as prudence would warrant.

The writer has given the foregoing upon his own individual responsibility, without any further indications of the views of the Government, or of the Engineer-in-Chief, than is contained in the specifications above mentioned.

I am, very respectfully,
A GOVERNMENT ENGINEER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 10, 1861.

A Word to the People of the North.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To pour out a little vessel of oil upon a raging ocean, in hope of calming the billows, how idle, how foolish! Doubtless, and yet I must deliver my soul. I have known, I have loved, I have honored too many Americans, not to make at least one earnest effort to appeal to this great nation's heart. I know the die is cast; blood must be shed; conflict cannot be avoided. The universal resolve of the North is to conquer peace; but what peace, and on what conditions? It was necessary, in your judgment, to show the South that you possessed a soul—that you were not a mere money-getting race—that you were capable of the noblest and largest self-sacrifice—that you thought fully as much of your honor as the fiery South of hers. Had you not acted boldly and decisively, the South would have derided you; nay, she would never have respected you. You would not only have parted, but that on terms of mutual scorn. Not so now. Now you have conquered at least the admiration of the South, and of the world. You have shown yourselves worthy of your forefathers, endowed with all generous, vigorous, manly instincts. Europe admires you. England in particular admires and will render the homage due to generous self-sacrifice, whatever be the issue of the first encounter. Can this be doubtful? I do not know. The Southerners also are of the mighty Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman race. They are fighting *pro aris et focis*, as they conceive the matter, for existence. But the issue of the first battle matters little, I repeat. You are the stronger. Who can doubt it? Eventual victory must be yours, as far as man can judge. But at how terrible a cost? Look this well in the face! That of extermination.

Now, I am not about to argue the cause of the South in any way. Let me at once admit that if the Union were to be dissolved, it could only *rightly* have been done CONSTITUTIONALLY. No one State had the right to make an isolated move without consulting the rest, and that as South Carolina did, before it was injured, in consequence of a party defeat. Grant all this, and more—far more—the horrors of Slavery of the one part, the great moderation of your statesmen of the other—the extreme unwillingness of the North to accept civil strife, and the necessity for some final vindication of her honor—after all this, what do you hope—what do you expect? Reunion with the South by force of arms, with a standing army holding her, or a black rising, and the extirpation of her children? God forbid you should wish for either of these solutions of the difficulty! Do you know what is the surest mark of a really great and noble people? Yes. It is the possession of that sound public sense which is able to curb the violence of its own just indignation, and say to the excited ocean of popular feeling—say to its own rising tide of honorable passion, "Thus far, and no further; here must thy proud waves be stayed." And surely here they must be stayed indeed. You have vindicated honor; you have shown the world that you cannot be insulted with impunity. But do you want the South? Is the South necessary to your greatness? Would you cease to be one of the mightiest nations of the world without the South? Is it nothing to get rid of the chief element of national weakness—nothing to get rid of the institution of domestic Slavery—nothing to be a perfectly free and thoroughly united nation henceforth and forever? You may, perhaps, retort—Does not England hold Ireland against her will? I answer you—No. Almost all the intellect and wealth of Ireland, the entire Protestant interest, and a large part of the Roman Catholic—the mind of the country—is in favor of the union. Otherwise it would have been long ago dissolved, with or without a civil war; for the mightiest cannot conquer destiny. A free people cannot hold another free people by the sword. But are the Southerners free—you may retort—with their black helots? Were not the Spartans, were not the Athenians, free? Did they not show all the virtues of freemen, such at least as manly endurance to the last, and passionate independence of spirit? Why should you rate Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Normans lower than these? or, rather, your own American fellow-citizens? Let the South go! Whether you have defeated her or no thus far, let her go! What will be your real loss if you act thus nobly, thus generously, thus greatly? I dare to say that it will be almost wholly imaginary. You are stronger without the South than with her; you will be more prosperous. Nay, more, you will influence her for good. Your moderation will subdue her. She has an American heart still. *Now* she dares not to say that she despises you. You have shown that it was not weakness that held you back so long. In your strength it is now possible for you to say to her: "Go! I would not hold you, if I could, against your will. We are a nation of freemen; we detest brute force and iron compulsion. Our true force is moral. It is a favor to be admitted to our Union, a favor to be suffered to remain in it. We will accept no unwilling fellow-citizens. But you had insulted, you had derided, you had even dared to charge us with selfish cowardice. We have shown, therefore, what stuff we are made of. We know, without vain boasting, and the world knows, how far stronger we are than you. Therefore, we can afford to be magnanimous. Go! and go not in wrath and scorn! Our Abolitionist outcries shall cease; but none the less will the world's eye be on you, will the world's heart demand internal reformation. The omnipotence of universal opinion must constrain this reformation. To time and to your own hearts we leave it. Meanwhile, whatever be your sins and offences, the ties of national brotherhood cannot be wholly sundered. Blood is blood. You will respect us still, and more than you have ever done. Respect may yet engender friendship. Let us part, not as enemies, but as mutual well-wishers. The blood of the brave has fallen, but it has sunk in the earth; it shall not be a river to flow between us, and forevermore. The spirits of our sons and yours, entered into the world of peace, would counsel peace, we know. We have been wronged. We have much to forgive and to forget. Again, we cannot close our eyes to all that is evil in organized Slavery. Let acknowledged abominations—the rending of the most sacred ties, the parting of husbands and wives, the reduction of man to the condition of the brute—let these things, at least, be abolished and forever. Then we may speak on equal terms again. Then we may esteem and even love you; for we know the power for good as well as evil which lies hidden in the tropical luxuriance of your natures. Then, in the course of time—who knows?—we may be wholly one again. Will not the North's great statesmen make this language theirs? Will not the great thinkers, the moral and intellectual powers of the land? Will not the Press? Will not the Churches? Will not, above all, the mighty People as a whole, to whom the voice of reason, in your country of self-government, rarely makes its strong appeal in vain? I address these words (and so wise a community may listen without shame to the voice of a solitary thinker and admirer, necessarily removed from all the influences of passion and exclusive patriotism) to the great heart and sound intellect of the North—so many of whose worthier representatives are known to me—her sense of right, her reasoning power, her essential moral greatness. The alternative will be horror, destruction, devastation, too awful to be contemplated. As a Christian, I speak to Christians; as a man, to men. Since you are strong, be generous; and win the hearty and long-enduring admiration of the world. "*Dixi et liberavi animam meam.*"

ARCHER GURNEY.

PARIS, No. 21 Place de la Madeleine, May, 24, 1861.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE MARYLAND TREASON.

ITS SECRET HISTORY AS SKETCHED BY GOV. HICKS.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, has issued the following address, in reply to the allegation of Mayor BROWN, that he consented to the destruction of the bridges in Maryland to obstruct the transit of the Federal forces:

To the People of Maryland:

I have heretofore asked a suspension of your judgment in regard to a communication, with accompanying certificates from the Mayor of Baltimore to the House of Delegates of Maryland, in which is asserted a complicity on my part in the unlawful destruction of the bridges on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Northern Central Railroads, on the night of the 19th of April.

A desire to obtain expected information from the telegraphic dispatches recently seized by the Government—but which I have not yet received—added to the pressing nature of my official duties, has prevented me from making this publication at an earlier period.

[The Governor here republishes the statement made by Mayor BROWN relative to his visit to his house, and also to the assertions of the Mayor's brother and Marshal KANE, that he had authorized the burning of the bridges.]

This is the sum of the charges brought against me by Mayor BROWN and his witnesses. It is due to the Mayor to say, unequivocally, that I do not believe he had any knowledge of the plot of which the destruction of the bridges was a part. I had little acquaintance with him at the time referred to, but I had formed a high estimate of his character as a faithful public servant, and as a high-toned gentleman; and I believe that the proceedings which he countenanced, and in which he seems to have been a participant, were inaugurated by others. His apparent complicity was only what might have attached to any other men in the trying, and delicate, and painful circumstances in which he found himself. The evil men who surrounded him, and who clouded his better judgment, had designs which could be consummated only by his official aid; and they spared no efforts to entangle him in the snares they had prepared.

It is alleged by the Mayor and his witnesses that I gave my consent *verbally*. I am sure the public will agree with me in thinking it strange, under all the circumstances, that an act of so great importance, requiring, as it is alleged, my authority to make it valid, should have been consummated under a pretended verbal assent, admitted to have been unwillingly given by a person who "expressed some doubt as to his authority to give such an order." None but bold conspirators would have proceeded to perpetrate such an unlawful act without authority *in writing* from whomsoever they believed competent to give the necessary order. According to their showing, a written order from me would have absolved the Mayor and his associates from all responsibility in the premises. But they confess they had no such authority, and attempt to justify their unlawful acts by a pretended verbal assent by me, certified by witnesses interested very materially in sustaining the position assumed by the Mayor. It seems to me that in this respect my accusers find themselves in a difficulty from which they cannot extricate themselves.

The Mayor's communication does not profess to quote the language used by me on the occasion referred to. It is admitted that I alleged want of authority to order the destruction of the bridges. The Mayor's witnesses admit that I desired time for reflection. But time for reflection would have materially damaged the plot, inasmuch as men were already on the way to do what they desired me to indorse. Accordingly they jumped to the desired conclusion that I consented, because I contended that I had no power to consent to, and no power to prevent the outrage contemplated, and which was then in process of execution. The visit of Messrs. BROWN, KANE and LOWE to my bed chamber was at a late hour of the night. The Mayor's companions were men in whom I have no confidence. Indeed, it was only on account of the official nature of the visit that, under the circumstances, I consented to any communication with such people.

No men of intelligence can fail to see that it was impossible for me to consent unequivocally to the unlawful act which was proposed to me by such men as KANE and LOWE, no matter how necessary it might have appeared to be in the emergency. Consequently, I unhesitatingly assert that I refused my consent, and gave as my reason therefor, that "I had no authority in the premises—that the bridges were private property—that the proposed act was unlawful—that I was a lover of law and order—that the Mayor could act as he pleased—and that I had no power to interfere with his designs." If this be consent to the destruction of the bridges, then I consented. If this be complicity in an unlawful act, then I was accessory.

I do not deny that the proposed act, unlawful though it was, *seemed* to be the only means of averting threatened bloodshed. But it would have little become me, as Governor of the State, to interfere with the province of the Mayor of Baltimore to prevent a riot. Still less did it become me to forget my oath of office and consent to an infraction of the laws which I had sworn to enforce. I am sure no unprejudiced man can conclude it to be within the range of probability that I could have acted in the manner ascribed to me.

As a matter of course, it is not easy to adduce proof of my position. Those who were near me throughout that trying day can bear but little accurate testimony as to what was said or done by me. Every one was full of excitement, and men whose judgment had always challenged my respect, urged me to do many things they now regret to remember. I was, perhaps, no cooler than those who surrounded me, but it was not possible for me to forget what was due to my position and to my oath of office. I did not do either. I strenuously resisted all propositions which I deemed inconsistent with law and order, and I did nothing on that eventful day which I have any reason to regret.

My accusers seem to forget that long before nightfall I positively and persistently refused my assent to the scuttling or even removal of the steam ferry-boat *Maryland*, at Perryville, which was proposed to me by so many persons, and which, if consummated, would have prevented any necessity for the destruction of the bridges. The following letter from Col. R. S. MERCER, of Anne Arundel County, is evidence that I did refuse my assent to the proposition:

PARKHURST, May 16, 1861.

To His Excellency, Gov. Hicks:

DEAR SIR: I have just read your card in the *American*, denying the charge made by the Mayor of Baltimore, Marshal KANE, and others, that you had given your consent and approbation to the burning of the various railroad bridges leading from Baltimore to Pennsylvania.

Having, on the 19th of April, acted as your Aid-de-Camp, I was present at all your consultatins and interviews with the city officials, and other prominent citizens, until the violent excitement which marked that day had subsided. I conceive it to be my duty to make the following statement, which suggests itself to me, as a simple act of justice to you.

I heard the request made you by Mr. McLEAN, and others, in which his Honor the Mayor acquiesced, that you should order the scuttling or removal of the steam ferry-boat *Maryland*, so as to cut off all means for the transmission of troops through Baltimore over the Philadelphia Railroad. You peremptorily refused even to remove the boat, and explicitly gave as your reason for such refusal that you had no right to interfere with the passage of troops of the United States through Maryland to the National Capital; but in view of the wild excitement then prevailing, which overwhelmed and defied the restraints of civil authority, as a measure of humanity and regard for the loyal citizens of Baltimore, you agreed to unite with the Mayor in a telegraphic dispatch to the President, and to the Governors of the Northern States, invoking them to send no more troops through Baltimore while the laws were set at defiance.

It is alleged that your consent to the destruction of the bridges was given at the residence of the Mayor. Of this, of course, I cannot speak, not having accompanied you there. But if such be the fact, you have committed a most monstrous and improbable inconsistency. If you acquiesced in this work of destruction, you departed (in the Mayor's house) from a principle which, in his office, during the trying events of the day, you had consistently and manfully insisted upon—the right of the Government to pass troops through Maryland to the Capital. This sentiment you reiterated on the next day, on board of the steamer *Pioneer*, as I accompanied you to Annapolis.

You can use this statement as you deem best. I could make it more full if you wish it. I could allude to the liability of every one in Baltimore, on the 19th, confused by the excitement, to be mistaken. Indeed I remember an instance of this. Gen. EGERTON was ordered by you to *drive back the mob* who were pressing upon the Pennsylvania troops. He *drove back the troops*. I heard you give the order to EGERTON, and I heard him report to you. You disapproved of his act, and he pleaded misapprehension of your order. I remain, Sir, respectfully, yours, &c.,

R. S. MERCER, Col. Third Regiment, M. C.

I had not retired to my bed when the scuttling of the ferry-boat was proposed to me. It was not proposed by men in whom I had no confidence. Highly respectable gentlemen urged it as the easiest and most lawful means of effecting the desired object. Yet I unhesitatingly refused my consent to the step. But the people of Maryland are asked to believe that, after this, in the still watches of the night, when requested by ENOCH L. LOWE and GEORGE P. KANE to consent to the destruction of the bridges, I gave an "unequivocal and decided, and distinct reply in the affirmative." I leave my vindication from such an absurd charge to the good sense of the people, in the full confidence that justice will be done me.

It will readily occur to the reader that the *time* when the bridges were destroyed is a material point of this subject. The Mayor and his witnesses concur in their statement of the hour when they went to my bed-chamber to solicit my consent to the destruction of the bridges. They say it was 12 o'clock at night. The bridges destroyed on the Northern Central Railroad were at Ashland and Monkton, sixteen and eighteen miles from Baltimore. The parties who destroyed them left Baltimore in omnibuses. The bridges were fired a little after 1 o'clock. It being impossible for the men to have left Baltimore *after* it was alleged my consent was given, they must have started before my consent was asked. Thus showing that the destruction of the bridges was determined upon, and would have been consummated, no matter what might have been my opinion in the premises. As evidence of this, I offer the following letter from a highly respectable citizen, who has been kind enough to ascertain the particulars for me:

TOWSONTOWN, May 29, 1861.

His Excellency, Gov. Hicks:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of this date was handed me by our mutual friend, Mr. BRYSON, and I at once started to Cockeysville, in company with Mr. BRYSON and our friend EDWARD RIDER, Jr., and after getting such facts connected with the burning of the bridges as we could obtain, I hasten to answer your inquiries.

On the night of the 19th ult., I left Baltimore at precisely ten minutes past 10 o'clock, and in about ten minutes more reached a point about one hundred yards nearer the city than the Cemetery entrance, at which place I saw an omnibus with four horses, heads turned northward, or up the road, and about one hundred yards nearer the city, I had passed previously two groups of men, about fifteen each; and when we passed the omnibus, I remarked to a friend who was with me, "There is deviltment connected with that omnibus."

Well, after I was home in bed, at about a quarter past 11 o'clock, the same omnibus, full of men, passed here, and a lady informed me that she saw it pass her house at precisely 12 o'clock, nine miles and a half from the city. The watchman at the bridge, whom I saw to-day, states positively that when they arrived at the bridge, and pinned him in his shanty, it was about 10 minutes past 1 o'clock; and that, after cutting the telegraph wires, which took but a few minutes, they fired the bridges at about 20 or 25 minutes after 1 o'clock.

As to who the party were, I cannot say; but a gentleman at Cockeysville said that a man named PHILIP FENDALL (I think of the firm of DUVALL, KEIGHLER & Co) was one of the party, but I am not prepared to say so positively. He is a cousin to the wife of JOHN MERRYMAN, now under arrest.

Anything further that I can do for you, I will do with great pleasure. Please excuse this hurried account of the affair, as Mr. BRYSON is writing.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN H. LONGNECKER.

I have not the slightest doubt that the destruction of the bridges referred to was an important part of the secession programme. The necessity of such a step, in furtherance of the evident designs of the secession leaders, must be apparent to all. It little becomes me, however, except for my own vindication, and incidentally, to enter upon an exposition of that plot. Time will fully unveil the plans of the traitors. Already has sufficient been disclosed to satisfy any unprejudiced mind that all the details were matured which were designed to precipitate Maryland into rebellion against the General Government, and thus render our State the theatre of war. The following letter will show that the burning of the bridges was a foregone conclusion before my consent was asked:

FREDERICK, CITY, Md.

His Excellency, Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:

DEAR SIR: We have received yours of the 23d instant, and, in reply, state that during the night of the 19th of April, ultimo, about 1 o'clock, BRADLEY T. JOHNSON sought and had an interview with us, relative to a telegraphic dispatch which he had received within an hour before from GEORGE P. KANE, Marshal of Police, of Baltimore City, and which has since appeared in the public prints. In the course of that interview, Mr. JOHNSON, in unfolding the plans of those with whom he was coöperating, stated that they were determined to resist the passage of Federal troops through Maryland; and, as one of the means to accomplish that end, that the bridges on the railroads leading into Baltimore would be burned or destroyed. Some of us are clear in our recollection that he said the bridges would be destroyed that night. Others are not so clear in our recollection on that point. Very respectfully, your ob't servants,

EDWARD T. SHRIVER,
WILLIAM P. MAULSBY,
GRAYSON EICHELBERGER,
ULYSSES HOBBS.

The annexed copy of a handbill circulated throughout Western Maryland, by BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, is evidence that Marshal KANE and his allies had made all the necessary provisions in anticipation of the prearranged attack upon the Massachusetts troops:

LATEST NEWS!

MARYLANDERS AROUSE!

FREDERICK, Saturday, 7 o'clock A. M., 1861.

At 12 o'clock last night, I received the following dispatch from Marshal KANE, of Baltimore, by telegraph to the Junction, and express to Frederick:

"Thank you for your offer. Bring your men by the first train, and we will arrange with the railroad afterwards. *Streets red with Maryland blood!* Send expresses over the mountains and valleys of Maryland and Virginia for their riflemen to come without delay. Fresh hordes will be down upon us to-morrow, (the 20th.) We will fight them,—and whip them,—or die.

GEO. P. KANE.

All men who will go with me will report themselves as soon as possible, providing themselves with such arms and accoutrements as they can; double-barrelled shot guns and buckshot are efficient. They will assemble, after reporting themselves, at 10½ o'clock, so as to go down in the 11½ train.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON.

Add to this the undeniable fact that many of the volunteer companies in Maryland were eagerly looking for an outbreak, and the subsequent attempt of the Legislature to pass the "Public Safety bill" in secret session, and I think no one can fail to see that the conspiracy, of which an attempt has been made to make me a participant, was fully and deliberately planned, and might have accomplished its diabolical designs, had not the people frustrated it by an unmistakable expression of their determination to crush it at the point of the bayonet.

Deeply regretting the necessity which has impelled me to vindicate myself from the charge brought against me, and with the assurance that I have done so only out of regard to the honor and dignity of my official position, I leave the matter to the judgment of a people whom I have endeavored faithfully to serve, and whose interest and safety I have constantly had in view.

THOS. H. HICKS.

POSITION OF GOV. MOREHEAD.

Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, publishes a long address in the Louisville *Courier*, telling why he cannot acquiesce in the Address of the Border State Convention. The concluding paragraph of the document explains his position sufficiently. He says:

"If it should be supposed that the South must be conquered for the want of treasure, such supposition can only arise from a want of knowledge of its true condition. While all wars are necessarily exhausting, my firm conviction is that it would be as little, if not less so, on the South than on the North. But however this may be, why ruin both sections rather than acknowledge what seems to be a decree? The objection urged by the address, is, that "the Constitution delegates to no one department of the Government, nor to all of them combined, the power to destroy the Government itself, as would be done by the division of the country into separate Confederacies." If this be true, we would have necessarily to remain forever in our present distracted condition. Though a wall of fire should forever separate the two sections, we have somehow or other bound ourselves up in such a way as to be unable to acknowledge it. But would the acknowledgment of a fact which exists without such acknowledgment, amount to the destruction of the Government? I do not perceive how any of its functions could be destroyed by the recognition of such a division. If all the seceded States were sunk by some convulsion of nature, it would impair none of the constitutional powers of the Government. If the treaty-making power could acquire Louisiana and cede away a part of the State of Maine—with its own consent, it is true—why may not the same power make a treaty with States who have thrown off the authority of their former government? If there is any disposition to settle, the way to do it can soon be found either in the form of a treaty or by a National Convention. I am firmly persuaded, if this country is ever in the providence of God to be re-united, that no step which can possibly be now taken could do more to open the way in the future for such a result than a prompt recognition. That all these difficult and perplexing questions may be speedily and honorably adjusted, is my most anxious and constant prayer."

PRIVATE PROPERTY TO BE RESPECTED.

The following order has been served upon every captain in the New-Jersey Brigade:

HEAD-QUARTERS N. J. BRIGADE,
Camp Princeton, Arlington, Va., June 2, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 25.—The peculiar character of the present service renders it proper that the attention of officers and men be directed to the necessity of observing, with most scrupulous exactness, the rights of private property of the people of the States in which the troops may be. Our errand and purpose are to liberate the loyal from a reign of terror, and to restore to the Government that property which, belonging to the whole people of the United States, has been wrested from them by the traitorous hand of lawless and reckless violence. We are not in an enemy's country. We are bound by every consideration to regard the rights of persons and property, here as elsewhere.

There must be no plundering, pillage, or wanton destruction. When discovered, it shall not go unpunished. Any interference with private property will be visited with speedy and exemplary severity upon the offender, and it is especially enjoined upon all officers to report with the utmost dispatch all cases of illegal interference, by persons belonging to their commands, with the property of citizens of States where the force may be located.

By command of Brig.-Gen. THEODORE RUNYON, commanding New-Jersey Brigade.

JAMES B. MULLIGAN, Aid-de-Camp,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General N. J. B.
MILLS.

SEIZURES OFF NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Bee*, of June 4, has this paragraph:

"We learn by telegraph from the Balize that the blockading squadron captured, on Sunday last, the new brig *Hope*, Capt. SIMPSON, from Ruatan Island, bound to this port. She was owned in this city by S. PLASSAU, and was a fine new vessel, burthen of about 300 tons. A prize crew was placed on board.

The British brig *Venus*, also from Ruatan Island, was boarded and taken possession of.

The American schooner *Union*, Capt. GARRETSON, from Tampico for this port, was boarded and taken, and a prize crew was put on board. The destination of these vessels is unknown.

GEN. PILLOW AND COTTON.

Gen. PILLOW, of Tennessee, publishes the following order in the Memphis papers:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 13.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

The law of the Confederate States of America, prohibiting the exportation of cotton, except through Southern ports, having gone into operation on this day, and this policy in the end determining the power of the Lincoln Government to shut up Southern commerce by the blockade of Southern ports, the Major-General commanding the army of Tennessee, orders and directs that no cotton shall be hereafter permitted to pass through Tennessee northward out of the State, by railroad, nor up the Mississippi, nor down the Tennessee or Cumberland rivers. All such attempts will involve a forfeiture and confiscation of cotton to the State of Tennessee, until her political *status* is fixed by the popular vote. The officers in command of forts on those rivers, and of encampments on railroads throughout the State, will see to the execution of this order.

By order of
GIDEON J. PILLOW,
Major-General Commanding Army of Tennessee.
POLLOCK B. LEE, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

THE TEXAS TREASON.

The Marshal (Texas) *Republican* says that the Guards and Texas Hunters, who left that place for the Northern frontier, have returned. They report that Col. EMORY, in command of the U. S. forces, had left Forts Washita and Arbuckle, and was rapidly making his way to Kansas. He sent word to Gen. YOUNG, that as soon as he had honorably discharged his forces in Kansas, he intends resigning and joining the Southern army. Gen. YOUNG captured several wagons, with munitions of war, provisions, and two cannon. Hon. B. H. EPPERSON, who was among the volunteers under Col. YOUNG, writes that a gentleman who spent a night with the U. S. troops, not far from Fort Arbuckle, says that he conversed with Capt. CRITTENDEN, a son of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, (doubtless Major GEORGE CRITTENDEN, once a resident of Galveston) who said that one-third of the men and officers were Southern men, and resolved not to fight—that they were getting out of the way—that he and others were determined to resign as soon as possible. He, however, stated that the commanding officer, EMORY, would order them to fight if they were assailed, and they would be obliged to do so—they were making forced marches and were throwing everything away that was heavy; they had about one hundred wagons and three companies of infantry. The United States troops are making for Leavenworth, which is about 600 miles through the Indian territory. Col. YOUNG has abondoned the pursuit; but at the last accounts it was still kept up by some companies from Arkansas and the Indian nation.

Major MACLIN, in the absence of Col. VAN DORN, ordered Capt. WILCOX, of the Alamo Rifles, to furnish an escort to the officers of the United States Army and their families going out of the country under parole. The following note, acknowledging the courtesy, appeared in the San Antonio *Ledger*:

ALLEYTON, Texas, May 6, 1861.

LIEUT. BUQUOR—*Sir*: The undersigned hereby desire to express their acknowledgments of the civility and courteous attentions of yourself and command during our movement from San Antonio to this place:

W. A. Nichols, Major U. S. A.
Joseph R. Smith, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.
E. W. H. Read, Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry U. S. A.
B. C. Chandler, Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.
C. A. Waite, Colonel First Infantry.
W. Hoffman, Lieutenant Colonel.
Daniel McClure, Major, Pay Department.
A. T. Lee, Captain Eighth Infantry.
E. H. Abadie, Surgeon.

RELIABLE.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* says: "A Washington letter says SCOTT is losing over 1,000 men every week from desertion alone, as his troops are nearly starved and won't stay. The famous Sixty-ninth Irish Regiment, from New-York, lost 164 men by desertion in three days, and they joined the camp of the Virginia troops as two full companies at Manassas Gap Junction, which is only fifteen miles from Washington City.

MAJ. SLEMMER.

The Philadelphia *Press* states that Lieut. SLEMMER, who held Fort Pickens for so long a time, has been promoted to be a major. The freedom of their city has been tendered Maj. SLEMMER by the Philadelphians.

The Dishonesty of the Leading English Journal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cut the following from the London *Times* of May 23:

"The truth is, American statesmen do at last know their own minds. After six months of the most pitiable vacillation and uncertainty they have at last heard the voice to which they pay implicit obedience. State after State went on seceding, Senator after Senator took a long farewell of the Capitol, a Government was formed, a Constitution was drawn up, a President elected, the arsenals of the United States were seized and batteries thrown up for the attack of Forts Sumter and Pickens, yet the people of the North made no sign; they went about their business as usual, and left the Southern States to do exactly as they pleased. As long as this lasted the Government of Mr. LINCOLN had really no policy, at least, none to which it dared to give any practical effect. But the cannon which singed the defenders of Fort Sumter awoke the people of the North from their lethargy. It soon became evident that they were not prepared to permit the secession of the South without a struggle. The will of a democracy, as unused to and as impatient of contradiction as any Eastern monarch, was distinctly expressed. From that moment Mr. SEWARD and his fellows became the most resolute and decided of men They breathed nothing but war and slaughter, and occupied themselves, after an uneasy slumber of six weeks, with the most vigorous preparations for a campaign in Maryland and Virginia. In all this there is nothing to complain of. The voice of the American people is the voice of the deity who is worshiped under the forms of the American Constitution, and we have no right severely to criticise men who have shown themselves ready to give effect to the popular will as soon as they have discovered what that popular will is."

Is the above to be attributed to insolence, or to *ignorance of facts*, which are patent to all the rest of mankind? "After six months of the most pitiable vacillation and uncertainty, they have at last heard the voice to which they pay implicit obedience," &c. Has the London *Times* yet to be informed of the fact that the rebellion was inaugurated, and ran rioting through the land, during the administration of BUCHANAN and his Cabinet? and that the voice of the sovereign people was stifled, or unheard of, at Washington, during that period? Has it no conception of the almost superhuman power and skill required by Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet, to extricate our country from the ruin in which it was almost overwhelmed by the treachery of the late Administration?

Thank God, the reign of treason is past, and our beloved country will arise from this contest more glorious than ever.

The sneers of the *Times* will fall harmless here, but will recoil back to its own injury. What consistency is there in a journal which has ever been so ready to heap scorn upon the "*Slaveholding Republic*"—and is now willing to uphold the very system they affect to view with such holy horror? Will they countenance the freemen of the North in their struggle for constitutional and universal freedom, or will they range themselves on the side of traitors?

The *Times* has been weighed in the balance, and is found wanting. M.

Purchasing Peace.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Washington correspondent, "Observer," has expressed the humane and just sentiments of multitudes of our people, that Slavery be gradually removed by compromise and purchase. He suggests that one hundred dollars be paid for each slave by the General Government, cash in hand, or equivalent scrip, and the slave be free in ten years. This would cost four hundred millions of dollars, and so will a four years' war. I suggest a modification for reflection. This may suggest others, and in time some one may be adopted practicable, humane and proper. If all the slaves now living remain slaves until they die; if all born from and after this date shall be free; if a hundred dollars be paid in hand to the owner for each female slave, old or young, towards the expense of taking care of any child or children such female slave might bear, until the age of ten years, to be then duly bound out as an apprentice, until 18 for girls and 21 for boys; I say if these things were done, slavery might be got rid of without a shock, and with a more just bearing of "*one anothers' burdens*," than would be the case with "Observer's" plan. Let the North generously initiate some project which may avert oceans of blood and hundreds of millions of vain expenditure. W. W. H.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1861.

The Census of Canada.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following, which appeared in your paper of this morning, is incorrect:

"The census of Canada has just been completed, and shows the following totals:

Total—Lower Canada	1,103,911
Total—Upper Canada	2,369,733
Total, all Canada	3,473,644
Difference between Upper and Lower Canada	1,265,822

The mistake is just a million, Upper Canada containing but 1,369,733. The *Daily Leader*, (Toronto) however, makes the same mistake in recapitulating, but it professes to have copied its figures from the Quebec *Chronicle*. But all may now be set right. The following are near the facts, only three counties remaining yet to be officially reported:

Total, Lower Canada	1,103,911
Total, Upper Canada	1,369,733

Giving Upper Canada 265,822 the greatest number. When the Provinces were united, just the reverse was the case, Lower Canada then containing some 250,000 more population than Upper, but representation remained equal. A general election, however, is now to take place prior to the meeting of another House, and one of the main issues is increased representation for Canada West, or representation by population, as the Opposition term it. Thus, one section is directly pitted against the other, as in our own United States late election, not saying, however, that it will lead to the same result; yet I would, at least, say, *Canada, behold and beware.* W. H. M.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 193, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 161½, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 181, 266, 318, 347, 350, 351, 352, 353, 355, 356, 358, 359, 362, 182, 229, 234, 97, 220, 314, 333. CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 839, 775, 365, 439, 438, 388, 144, 764, 692, 857, 1109, 579, 839½, 842, 869, 870, 871, 237, 578.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1877, 583, 1873, 1885, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1957, 1959, 1961. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 1530, 1330, 138, 1376, 1513½, 1706, 1580, 614, 1748, 1760, 1762, 1766, 1768, 1770, 1778, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1790, 1794, 1796, 1798, 1800, 1806.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2994½, 1075, 901, 1322, 1328, 509, 1309, 694, 959, 1316, 912, 2980, 1210, 1157, 205. *Part II.*—Nos. 1269, 1292, 1348, 557, 1352, 1304½, 1351, 713, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1366, 1367, 1368, 947.

Evidence—May Husband and Wife Testify in Behalf of Each Other in Actions in which they are not joined.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman, Woodruff and White.

Katharine Thompson vs. *James Laing.*—This action, which was tried before Mr. Justice Moncrief and a jury on the 27th of March, 1861, and on the plaintiff's case the complaint was dismissed. The action was brought to recover damages for the non-performance of a contract for the stone-work upon four houses on Thirtieth-street in this City. The answer alleges that the contract was obtained through fraudulent representations; and that owing to other contractors for the same work being in possession of the building, under plaintiff's authority, defendant was prevented from the performance of his contract. On the trial of this cause the husband of the plaintiff was offered as a witness in her behalf and was rejected, on the ground, that he not being a party to the suit his evidence did not come within the purview of the act of 1860. To this the plaintiff excepted, and on this appeal is made the principal question in the case. It is contended by the appellant that it was clearly the intent of the Legislature, in the act of 1860, to allow husband and wife to be witnesses on behalf of each other. That the Legislature, by its acts giving to a married woman the right to bring an action in her own name, with respect to her separate property, without joining her husband in the action, clearly intended, by the Act of 1860, that it was her right to have the same facilities for obtaining testimony as any other suitor in a Court of justice. That so far as husband and wife are excluded from testifying to such facts as may disclose any communication between them, with reference to the subject matter of the action, it is right and proper; but their testimony in other respects should be admitted as competent. There are, as yet, no authorities bearing directly upon the point in this State; but in England, under the Statute of 27th Victoria, the law is very similar to the one in this State, and there appear to be decisions bearing more directly upon the subject, which have been quoted in support of this position. Decision reserved.

R. B. Underhill, for plaintiff; W. R. Stafford, for defendant.

Verdict in the Insurance Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Lobach vs. *The Goodhue Fire Insurance Company.*—This case, which was reported in the TIMES of yesterday, resulted in favor of the plaintiff, the jury rendering a verdict for the full amount claimed—$2,500. It will be remembered that the action was on a policy of insurance.

Surrogate's Court.

The Blankman Will Contest.—This case, so long pending, was at last yesterday finished, so far as the evidence is concerned. The argument will be heard by the Surrogate on the 18th inst.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Mr. Waterbury prosecuting for the people, Lizzie Smith, a notorious pickpocket, of lady-like appearance, was tried and convicted of pursuing her trade, and was remanded for sentence.

Charles King, a dealer in counterfeit money, was next tried. The principal witness against him was one of his confederates, whose testimony laid bare many of the mysteries of the literally *money making* craft. The prisoner was convicted and remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Humphrey* vs. *Willsker.*—Order discharged, with costs to be detached from judgment.

Bullock vs. *Baker.*—Motion denied, with costs to abide event. Plaintiff may amend.

Houseman vs. *Wood.*—Motion granted, with costs.

Wabel vs. *Wabel.*—Application denied.

Roberts vs. *Pinckney.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

McKeon vs. *Coit.*—Order granted.

Terrible Leap of a Somnambulist.

From the Buffalo Express, June 8.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a man named HUGH WATSON jumped from the third story window of a boarding-house, kept by J. H. HOWE, on Ohio street, while in a somnambulistic state, and was seriously if not fatally injured. WATSON, who has been engaged in some capacity upon one of the Lake propellers, did not board at the house mentioned, but had been spending the evening with a friend who lodged there, and was invited to remain all night. During the evening he was engaged with a party of seven or eight in a conversation which turned principally upon the subject of falls and other accidents on shipboard. It is not improbable that the turn thus given to his thoughts was influential in causing the subsequent catastrophe. When he retired to the bedroom of his friend, the latter pointed to the window, and remarked that last year he had an attack of delirium tremens, when he broke that window and came very near throwing himself out. WATSON said, in reply, that he (WATSON) ought not to sleep near the window, then, for he might jump out in his sleep. It is to be inferred from this that he was subject to the somnambulic derangement, and felt an apprehension of what actually did occur. It is stated positively that he was not under the influence of liquor, and that the act which he performed is certainly attributable to somnambulism.

The window is said to be very difficult of opening, but notwithstanding this he raised it, climbed out, and seems to have clung to the sill upon the outside while he reclosed the sash. He then dropped to the pavement, either deliberately or from exhaustion.

Mr. HOWES, the keeper of the house, who slept in the room immediately below that occupied by WATSON, was awakened by the noise which the latter made, an instant before he fell, and saw his feet hanging down before the window of his own room. He sprang from his bed, but before he reached the window the man had fallen.

When taken up, WATSON was unconscious, and remained so for nearly two hours.

Dr. LATHROP was promptly sent for, and came to examine his injuries. Their nature and extent could not be immediately ascertained, but they appeared to be very serious, especially about the head. Before instituting a thorough examination, WATSON was removed to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have learned that WATSON's injuries have proved to be much less serious than we were led to suppose, consisting, apparently, altogether of severe cuts and bruises. He has sustained no fractures, and, probably, no internal hurt of dangerous consequence. His face is badly contused, and his body generally is pretty sore from the effects of the concussion; but he has escaped serious injury in a remarkable manner.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 11.

$26,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg	83½	100 Harlem R. Pref....	23⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	83⅝	50 do.......s10	23⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	76	15 Mich. Cen. R.	41⅛
1,000 U. S. 5s, '65.......	85½	100 Ga. & Chicago R..	57⅜
[illegible] Tres 12 ⅌ c. N'ts.	102	150 N. Y. Cen. R.	71⅞
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	36½	100 do.......snwk	71⅞
[illegible] do.......s5	36	200 do.......s3	72
[illegible] do........	36	100 do.......b30	72⅛
[illegible] Va State 6s...s3	41⅜	100 do.......s4	72
[illegible] do.......s5	41½	250 do.......s7	72
[illegible] Ga. State 6s....	85½	650 do........	72⅛
[illegible] N. C. State 6s...	51	100 do.......s10	72
30,000 Mo. State 6s.....	37	100 do.......snwk	72
[illegible] do........	37⅛	150 do.......s5	72⅛
[illegible] do........	37⅛	150 do........	72⅜
[illegible] La. State 6s....	54	50 Ill. Cen. R. scrip.s4	64⅛
[illegible] E. R. 1st M.B'ds.	102	250 do.......c	64⅜
[illegible] do........	101½	110 do.......s3	64⅛
[illegible] E. R. 3d M.B.1883.	83½	400 do.......s15	64
[illegible] do........	83	200 do.......s10	64⅛
[illegible] Mich. C. 8 ⅌ ct.		00 do.......c	64⅝
1st m. S. F. C. B.	92	100 do.......c	65
[illegible] H. R. 3d M. B'ds.	70	50 do.......s7	64⅛
[illegible] Am. Ex. Bank....	76	25 do.......s30	63⅝
12 Metropolitan Bank.	82	400 do.......s15	64⅜
50 Pacific M S.Co..s30	62	150 do.......s12	64⅛
50 do........	62½	150 do.......s3	65
200 Harlem Railroad..	10⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, cou.	83⅛	150 Pacific M. S. Co. s30	61⅜
[illegible] U. S. 5s, '74.....	75	50 do.......s10	62
[illegible] Lou. State 6s....	54	50 do........	62⅛
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s '90..	35	100 do........	63
[illegible] do.......s10	34⅞	150 Canton Company..	8⅜
[illegible] do.......s10	35	400 N. Y. Cen. R......	72⅛
[illegible] do.......s15	35	400 do........	72⅛
[illegible] Virginia State 6s	41⅛	150 Erie Railroad....	21⅜
[illegible] do.......s10	40⅜	100 Harlem R. Pref s30	23⅝
[illegible] Mo. State 6s....	36	5 Mich Central R....	40⅞
[illegible] do........	36⅛	10 do........	40⅛
1,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	5⅜	50 do.......s39	40
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	89½	50 Panama Railroad.	105
5,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ ct.		50 Galena & ChicagoR.	57⅜
1st Mt S.F C'Bds.	91	50 do.......s10	57⅛
20 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	33⅞		

TUESDAY, June 11—P. M.

The supplies of the Border State Stocks from the Banking Departments of Illinois and Wisconsin, brought on the Stock Exchange this week, appear to be larger than the market will take without a material concession in price, as compared with the heavy sales of last week. This is especially the case with Tennessees, which were held by the Western Free Bankers in larger proportion than the Stock of any other State. Thus, in the Illinois Auditor's Office, on the 1st of April, three millions of Tennessee stood pledged against two millions Missouri and one million Virginia. The stock before the secession of the State stood higher in the market than Missouris, and there was rather more confidence felt in the security, which primarily vested in the Railways of the State, in the proportion of $12,000,000 Bonds to 1,200 miles finished (and mostly productive) road, while Missouri has issued $24,000,000, without thus far deriving much help from her Railways in the support of the annual charge for interest. The fact that Tennessee presented the highest relative security, caused the Stock to accumulate of late years in the Banking departments of the West, while Missouris fell off from about $4,500,000 to $2,000,000. The sudden and extraordinary turn of public action in Tennessee (a deliberate change of public sentiment it cannot be called) in favor of secession, has, for the time, destroyed her credit, and the effect is seen to-day in sales of her Bonds, backed by a first and only lien upon her recently productive Railways, at 35 cents on the dollar. They must now take their place among the lowest priced fancies on the Stock Exchange, subject to sale and purchase according to the varying confidence of operators in the future political position of the State and the patience of buyers to wait the return of the time and opportunity when the ability of the Railways to earn and contribute the semi-annual interest, and the good faith of the State to pay it over, in New-York, shall assert themselves. Virginias gave way to 41 ⅌ cent., and Missouris fell to 36@36½ ⅌ cent. The Government Stocks fell off a fraction, sales at 83½@83¼ ⅌ cent. As far as the Railway Mortgages are offered on sale, prices are comparatively well supported. The market for State Stocks closed weak this afternoon, with bids for Tennessees at 35, and offers to sell at 35¼. Missouris, 36¼@36½ ⅌ cent.

The Railway Share Market improved on yesterday's sales, and there was a good demand for Illinois Central at 64¾@65@66 ⅌ cent. cash at the Board and on the street, the top figure being paid on a pressure for the cash Stock, for delivery today. At the close in the afternoon the quotations stood 65@65½ ⅌ cent., for Wednesday's delivery. The advance since Saturday morning is equal to 3½ ⅌ cent. The Stock appears to be held with more than the usual stubbornness, and sellers for the decline make but little progress in breaking it down by throwing their contracts ahead at an difference of 1@2 ⅌ cent. for 10@20 days. The Market here is above the London quotation, but the difference has not yet changed the current of supply. New-York Central was also firm, owing mainly to the scarcity of cash Stock, and ¾@1 ⅌ cent. rise on Saturday's price was paid to deliver the three-day sales of that day. The price closed 72¼@72⅜ ⅌ cent. There was not much done in the other Roads, but prices were generally firm; Erie, 21⅞; Galena, 57½@⅝, and Michigan Central 41@40⅞ ⅌ cent. The general market closed steady, the demand continuing active for New-York and Illinois Central.

The later Foreign news by the *Arabia* and *Adriatic*, telegraphed from Cape Race, is esteemed more favorable on the privateering question, and the announcement, by the last-named steamer, that England will not permit prizes to be carried into her ports, was received with a round of applause on 'Change this afternoon. The English Funds are quoted, ex-dividend, 90⅜@90½ ⅌ cent. The London Money market is not likely at present to go above 6 ⅌ cent. at the Bank of England. The *Arabia* has $410,000 in Gold for Boston.

The Exchange market for the Boston mail closed steady at the rates current for several previous steamers, Bankers 105½@106 ⅌ cent.; Merchants 103½@105 ⅌ cent. On France, the market is quoted weak, and the range of quotations wide, say f.5.45@f.5 37½. There is no observable change in the market for Money to relieve the Summer dullness. The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their statements of last week, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, June 1...	$118,290,181	$90,197,459	$37,502,402	$8,683,790
Boston, June 3....	60,213,527	18,536,752	6,451,776	6,130,691
Phila., June 3....	24,671,294	15,306,666	5,718,826	2,317,067
N. Orleans, June 1	20,537,023	18,370,435	15,303,387	6,998,851
Total.........	$223,712,025	$142,411,312	$64,976,391	$24,139,399
Last week.......	224,122,111	143,979,693	66,753,300	24,605,719
Last year.......	240,195,308	126,100,180	46,489,747	30,191,048

Receipts of Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, in May, 1861:

From Passengers..........	$21,778 11
From Freight, &c..........	61,065 58
Total..........	$83,843 69
Same month in 1860..........	62,127 98
Increase, 1861..........	$21,715 71

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	June 3.	June 10.	June 3.	June 10.
Philadelphia....	$3,295,000	$3,137,000	$711,000	$738,000
N. America.....	2,855,193	2,910,356	681,040	690,587
Farm. & Mech...	4,161,394	4,181,558	1,186,178	1,157,304
Commercial.....	1,465,000	1,414,000	270,000	273,000
Mechanics'.....	1,552,055	1,537,535	275,648	281,910
N. Liberties....	1,344,000	1,306,000	366,000	359,000
Southwark......	949,687	944,693	237,948	244,086
Kensington......	657,662	646,762	164,045	167,538
Penn Township	660,886	642,421	156,314	157,443
Western........	1,381,534	1,348,190	372,830	376,097
Man. & Mech....	995,585	1,039,200	161,200	163,128
Commerce.......	706,378	693,179	201,532	198,049
Girard..........	2,039,231	2,058,970	394,415	395,637
Tradesmen's.....	515,800	519,517	122,584	131,696
Consolidation....	449,341	451,765	99,338	98,002
City............	661,865	679,800	113,974	117,123
Commonwealth	430,144	431,698	61,645	66,664
Corn Exchange	341,000	337,000	82,000	90,000
Union..........	298,530	295,600	62,730	62,700
Total..........	24,671,294	24,585,244	5,718,826	5,767,934

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	June 3.	June 10.	June 3.	June 10.
Philadelphia....	$1,635,000	$1,697,000	$274,000	$254,000
North American	1,875,749	1,828,976	271,807	268,470
Farm. & Mech..	3,083,608	3,071,109	376,880	376,300
Commercial.....	749,000	738,000	126,000	124,000
Mechanics'.....	738,385	739,221	120,275	123,810
N. Liberties.....	1,056,000	1,032,000	96,000	88,000
Southwark......	691,574	685,921	79,205	76,625
Kensington.....	438,076	444,810	114,955	113,015
Penn. Township	480,121	457,477	58,540	69,405
Western........	958,557	939,169	112,340	109,935
Man. & Mech...	478,430	490,365	89,885	89,027
Commerce.......	568,685	548,474	64,685	68,155
Girard..........	1,095,684	1,133,167	171,895	168,150
Tradesmen's....	350,422	360,277	69,650	63,040
Consolidation...	243,095	234,196	66,870	66,630
City............	325,538	319,558	56,985	59,560
Commonwealth.	176,063	172,165	77,305	81,915
Corn Exchange.	202,000	211,000	64,000	66,000
Union..........	167,608	161,790	35,800	31,894
Total.....	15,306,666	15,267,675	2,317,067	2,294,863

The aggregates of the bank statement compare with those of previous weeks as follows:

	June 3.	June 10.		
Capital Stock........	$11,810,345	$11,810,345..		—
Loans..............	$24,671,294	$24,585,244..	Dec...	$86,050
Specie.............	5,718,806	5,767,994..	Inc..	49,163
Due from other Bks.	1,265,556	1,178,665..	Dec..	87,891
Due to other Banks.	2,491,124	2,548,496..	Inc..	52,382
Deposits............	15,316,666	15,267,675..	Dec..	38,991
Circulation.........	2,317,067	2,294,862..	Dec..	12,205

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 11.

STOCKS steady. Pennsylvania State 5's 77½.; Reading Railroad 15 5-16.; Morris Canal 39.; Long Island Railroad 8⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad 37⅜. Sight Exchange on New-York at par a 1-10 ⅌ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 11, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 82 bbls. Ashes, 19,431 bbls. Flour, 264 bbls. Corn Meal, 202,083 bushels Wheat, 130,405 bushels Corn, 2,805 bushels Rye, 21,089 bushels Oats, 696 pkgs. Provisions, and 773 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 62 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio was in fair request to-day, and 2,000 bags found buyers, at from 12c.@14c. ⅌ ℔., usual terms. Nothing really new in other kinds. The week's receipts of Rio Coffee reached 22,521 bags, and the sales 6,359 bags. The stock of all kinds on hand this morning comprised 130,998 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 114,645 bags Rio and Santos, 6,800 bags Laguayra, 4,618 bags Maracaibo, 2,213 pkgs. Singapore, 806 bags Bombay, 755 bags Java, 879 bags Costa Rica and 282 bags San Domingo. The closing quotations are: Java, 16¾c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 13¾c.@14½c.; Maracaibo, 13½c.@14½c.; Rio, 10¾c.@14c.; and San Domingo, 11½c.@11⅝c., ⅌ ℔., usual terms.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
June 8, New Orleans..........	7,000
June 8, Baltimore..........	24,000
June 8, Philadelphia..........	none
June 11, New York..........	114,645
Grand total..........	145,648

COTTON—Has been very quiet, including Middling Uplands at 13¾c.@13⅞, and other grades at proportionate rates ⅌ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been moderate, to-day, for State and Western flour; holders have generally offered their supplies freely, and buyers have had any existing advantage. Sales were made of 10,400 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 80@$4 90; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5@$5 25, mainly at $5 10; superfine Western, at $4 70@$4 85; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 85@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 30@$5 45 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State..........	$4 80	@$4 90
Extra State..........	5 00	@ 5 25
Superfine Western..........	4 70	@ 4 85
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	4 85	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan..........	5 00	@ 6 20
Interior Extra Ohio..........	5 25	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 30	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands..........	5 50	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee..........	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee..........	5 55	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.....	5 55	@ 7 50

Southern continues heavy and declining. Sales have been made of 800 bbls., at $5 75@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 95@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $2 90@$2 95 for Jersey, $3 10 for caloric dried, and $3 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in limited request, including Layer, at $1 80, and Bunch at $1 30 ⅌ box. Other kinds have been inactive at irregular prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty and depressed. The demand has been less active. Sales have been made of 165,000 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 15; White Western, at $1 35@$1 55; Red Western, at $1 30@$1 52; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 17@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at 95c.@$1 15; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at 95c.@$1 10; Red State, at $1 27 and White Kentucky, part at $1 70 ⅌ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. The sales reach 150,000 bushels, at 38@44c. for very poor to prime new mixed Western; 56c. for sound old do. do.; 45c.@48c. for Western Yellow, and 47c.@48c. for do. White ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 68c. ⅌ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats continue in slack request, including Canadian at 31½c.@32½c.; Western at 30½c.@32c.; and State at 32½c.@33c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River is quiet and depressed, at 50c.@55c. for shipping and 60c.@70c. for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in slack demand, including last year's crop, at 12c.@20c., according to quality, ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Are generally dull and heavy, as previously represented.

LEATHER—All descriptions are in slack demand, at irregular prices.

LIME—Rockland: 60c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

METALS—Have been partially neglected to-day: quotations, unchanged.

MOLASSES—No sales of any importance transpired to day; prices steady.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been very quiet, closing irregularly at from $4 50@$4 75 ⅌ 280 ℔s. Estimated stock, 14,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, though quoted chiefly at 70c. ⅌ gallon. Week's receipts, 205 bbls., (all from Philadelphia); stock at the close, 7,700 bbls. Tar opened dull and heavy, but within a day or two has been more sought after, at $2 87½@$3 25 ⅌ bbl. Estimated stock 14,000 bbls. Resin has been in very moderate request, including common at $2 18¾@$2 25, and No. 2 at $2 31¼@$2 75 ⅌ 310 ℔s., with low to fine and pale No. 1 at $2 75@$7 and Virgin at $7 50@$8, ⅌ 280 ℔s. Estimated stock of Resin at the close 114,000 bbls., including about 30,000 bbls. common, 40,000 bbls. No. 2, 20,000 bbls. low medium, and 24,000 bbls. of grades above, very few of which can properly be called pale. Mr. C. J. TURNER, in his circular for the *America*, says: "The receipts for the week include only 205 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, received from Philadelphia. There is yet one vessel having Naval Stores on the way here from the South, but beyond that, it is believed there are none others; for, in addition to the blockade by the General Government, the rebel authorities have forbidden the exportation of 'any goods whatever to the Free States.' As the crop of Naval Stores for this year may now be regarded as nearly all lost, I annex a comparison of the receipts at this port since Jan. 1, with the total receipts during last year and in 1859:

	1861 to date.	Total, 1860.	Total, 1859.
Crude Turpentine, bbls..	29,620	57,503	97,418
Spirits Turpentine, bbls..	40,676	156,250	153,018
Resin, bbls..........	189,260	621,517	686,732
Tar, bbls..........	47,732	49,445	48,292

Exports of Naval Stores from New-York, Jan. 1 to June 11.

	1860.	1861.
Crude Turpentine, bbls..........	30,313	20,447
Spirits Turpentine, bbls..........	34,583	16,761
Tar, bbls..........	15,298	21,072
Resin, bbls..........	236,854	132,085

OILS—Business in this line has been quite spiritless; prices have been unsettled. Small lots of Linseed were sold at 55c.@56c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request, at irregular prices, including Mess at $15 75, and Prime at $10 75@$11 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Cut Meats are inactive, at 6c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Lard is plenty and heavy; sales 300 tcs. and bbls. at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is very quiet, at $11@$12 25 for extra Mess, $9 25@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess ⅌ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 9c.@14c. for Western, and 10c.@16c. for State. ⅌ ℔. Cheese is quiet, at 4c.@8c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales 50 tcs., in lots, at $5 62½@$6 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, were confined to 260 hhds., chiefly Cuba at 4½c.@5c., and 100 boxes Havana at 4¾c.@4¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 38,000 ℔s. common to choice at 8¾c.@9¼c. ⅌ ℔. The week's business; Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "Owing to the unfavorable advices from Europe and rise in Freight, shippers have bought sparingly, and holders have been pressing their stock upon the market at a decline of ¼c.@⅜c. The amount offering of Country in bbls. continues large, and is slow of sale at 8½c. To-day, the market is heavy for Prime in hhds. at 8⅞c.@9c.; and prices favor the buyer at the close. Price this date, 1858, 10½c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 9¾c. We annex the English quotations: London, May 27, 1861, market unchanged at 58s. Stock on hand, 66,041 casks."

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 450 bbls., chiefly at 16¾c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 7d.@9½d., the latter rate in a foreign vessel; Corn, 6¾d.@7¼d.; Oats, 10d. ⅌ bushel; Cotton, ¼d.@5-16d. ⅌ ℔.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ⅌ 310 ℔s.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@6s. ⅌ tierce; Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Leather, 25s.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@10½d. ⅌ bushel. Beef 5s. ⅌ tierce; Pork, 3d. 6d. ⅌ bbl.. Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9½d.; Resin 2s. 6d.@3s. ⅌ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s. ⅌ ton. For Havre—Wheat, 17c. ⅌ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
United Kingdom..	Glasgow.......	New-York....	May 25
Glasgow.......	Liverpool.......	New-York....	May 29
Arabia.......	Liverpool.......	Boston.......	June 1
Adriatic.......	Galway.......	New-York....	June 4
Bavaria.......	Southampton....	New-York....	June 5
Bremen.......	Southampton....	New-York....	June 12
Perana.......	Galway.......	New-York....	June 18
Hammonia.......	Southampton....	New-York....	June 19
Hibernia.......	Galway.......	Boston.......	July 2
Saxonia.......	Southampton....	New-York....	July 3
Malacca.......	Liverpool.......	New-Orleans..	Aug. 7
Rangoon.......	Liverpool.......	New-Orleans..	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

America.......	Boston.......	Liverpool....	June 12
Zulu.......	New-York.......	Kingston....	June 20
City of Washington	New-York.......	Liverpool....	June 15
Australasian.......	New-York.......	Liverpool....	June 19
Glasgow.......	New-York.......	Liverpool....	June 22
Fulton.......	New-York.......	Southampton.	June 22
Adriatic.......	New-York.......	Galway.......	June 25
Arabia.......	Boston.......	Liverpool....	June 26
Persia.......	New-York.......	Liverpool....	June 28

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at..................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

South Mails close at..................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

THE SOUTHERN SPY.—PERSONAL REVELATIONS of Northern traitors, including a New-York clergyman. The volume, just out, in Baltimore Md., will be sent, post-paid, into any of the Tory districts of the North, on addressing Box No. 1,389, Baltimore Post-office, inclosing 25 cents in specie or stamps.

P. H. J. B.—ALL WELL.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FINE LARGE dwelling-house, recently built, together with two and one-half acres of land, well stocked with fruit of all kinds, and an abundance of shrubbery. Situated in New-Jersey, on the river Kill von Kull, eight miles and thirty minutes' time from New-York. Connection by steamboat every hour. Inquire of RUFUS STORY, No. 7 Front-st., or Bergen Point, N. J.

BILLIARD-TABLES, PIANO-FORTES, AND FURNITURE.—Wanted, six billiard-tables, six piano-fortes, and from $500 to $1,000 worth of furniture, in exchange for selected farming land, in the State of Iowa. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Room No. 4 *Times* Building, or by note to P. V. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A HIGH-STOOP AND FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 88 East 39th-st.; 20x53; lot 20x98:9. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS
ARE VERY DISAGREEABLE,
And Pure Ventilation very important to Health.

We have got an article which will cure the chimney. Also, the best and cheapest ventilator ever offered, either of which we will warrant to give satisfaction.

F. L. HEDENBERG & SON, No. 3 Bond-st., N.Y.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, THE OLD MAN ELOQUENT.—Many of our citizens are desirous of reviving his memory, by celebrating his Birth-day, and will meet to organize THIS EVENING, in the Lecture-room of Dr. Cheever's Church, corner Broadway and 15th-st. GEO. W. ROSE, Chairman of the Committee.

FOR SALE—AT THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, No. 135 4th-st., Brooklyn, by E. L. TUCKER, five splendid Billiard Tables, made by the best makers in the City of New York. Will be sold for $100. Call at No. 26 South 3d-st., Brooklyn.

REMOVAL—THE NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT Works on Staten Island No. 98 Duane-st., late No. 45 John-st., New-York. Branch offices, No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

FRINK'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store; liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 104 Worth-st.

DRY GOODS.

361 BUY 361

YOUR MANTILLAS

AT No. 361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The undersigned are closing out their wholesale stock of

MANTILLAS,

consisting of

CIRCULARS OF ALL GRADES,

BASQUES,

HALF BASQUES,

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS,

BLACK GRO DE RHINES,

COLORED SILKS,

AND DRESS GOODS.

All at retail, much below wholesale prices.

HAYT & KARR,

361 No. 361 BROADWAY, N. Y. 361

BAREGE LAMA,

Two yards wide.

HALF-PRICE.

LEGRAIN'S,

No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

BLACK BAREGE GRENADINE.

28 inches and 2 yards wide. Best Paris quality. To be found only at LEGRAIN'S,

No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

AT MACY'S.

LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT

R. H. MACY'S,

6th-av. and 14th st.,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER-WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles.) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TASS, HEADDRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A complete stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CANTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.

PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY, MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDK'FS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our

LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,

63 CENTS A PAIR.

NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

TO LET.

HOTEL TO LET.—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J. A large first-class hotel, now in full operation, and full of boarders, fifteen miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad. Located in the most central part of the City. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine st., N. Y.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO SMALL RESPECTAble families the second and third floors in No. 134 Thompson-st. The front basement will be let with second floor, if desired. Each floor consists of four rooms, with closets, wardrobes, &c. The house is newly painted, and has water through, with a fine yard. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 5 WEST 27th st.; rent $400. Also, house No. 1,163 Broadway; rent $350 per year. Both houses can be connected together and will be let as a boarding-house if desired. Possession immediately. Apply to J. H. COLLINS, No. 1,163 Broadway, corner 27th-st.

TO LET, VERY LOW—A NICE THREE STORY brick house, with all the modern improvements; house 25x56 feet, in perfect order; gas fixtures go with the house; first house west of 6th av. on south side of 45th st. Inquire of J. KAVANAH, corner of 45th st. and 6th-av., or J. PANGBURN, No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Shillman st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 27 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR FOUR OR SIX months, a house containing 13 rooms, in the Village of Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass. There is a barn and carriage-house attached, with stabling for three horses. The grounds comprise 1½ acres, with fruit, vegetables, &c. The premises are within five minutes walk of the dépôt and all the business part of the village. For further particulars apply to WM. STANLEY, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house three-story brown stone, first-class with gas bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—UNTIL the 15th of October or longer. The house has just been painted, and the furniture, carpets, &c., put in excellent order. Apply at No. 37 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 152D-ST.—A cottage house, having nine rooms, with a large vegetable garden, carriage-house, stable, &c., three minutes' walk from the railroad. Apply at No. 43 John st.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 58 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size 20x45; dining room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th st.

FARMS.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—In and near the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J. several very good farms from 20 up to 200 acres; these are very valuable farms. Also, several very beautiful country seats. All these places abound in fruit of all kinds; also, one farm of 116 acres, with a new flouring mill on a never failing stream of water, and in a place that can be constantly employed in customer business. Also, several village houses and lots immediately within the village. Also, for rent, a large house 12 rooms, with barn, carriage-house, stables, ice-house and a large garden and grounds, will be rented low for the Summer or the year. One beautiful little farm of 40 acres within 10 minutes walk of the dépôt; good land; good house and out buildings; abounds in fruit of all kinds; beautiful shaded lawn of trees around the house, well worthy the notice of any gentleman who is desirous of a beautiful country place. Inquire of H. J. HUNTING, No. 15 John-st., New-York, or of S. D. HUNTING, Madison, Waverly House.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR IMproved New-York City property. Must be from 30 to 50 acres,—three to five of it wood land,—in a good state of cultivation; with good house, well, out-buildings, orchard, &c., not more than thirty miles from New-York, nor more than two miles from a railroad dépôt. Price to range from $4,000 to $6,000. Address, or call in person. D. W. GILBERT, No. 230 8th av., N. Y.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT STOCK, &c., a farm of 15 acres, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; dwelling nearly new; outbuildings convenient, location pleasant and healthy; soil good adapted to grain and grass, fruit and market berries. Possession immediate. Terms moderate and easy.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FRUIT FARM, NEAR Rahway, in a very healthy and pleasant location, only one hour by rail; very convenient for a business man; only a small amount required down; or will exchange. N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

FARM TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—A stock of millinery goods preferred; the farm is situate about two miles from Sing Sing; large house, and plenty of shade and fruit trees. Inquire or address EXCHANGE, No. 693 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FIVE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ON the City Bank of New York, Nos. 2 to 6, $200 each, drawn to the order of Charles Thienen. These five certificates were mailed March 10, 1861, at Egg Harbor, N. J., in a letter directed to C. Thienen, care of Edward J. King, No. 62 Broadway, New-York which letter never came to hand. As the said certificates are unindorsed, they are of no value to any person except C. Thienen, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the said certificates to C. THIENEN, No. 62 Broadway.

RAN AWAY—A GIRL NINE YEARS OLD, black hair, blue eyes, an untruthful child; had on straw bonnet, with pink ribbon, light cloth talma, with hood; green muslin dress, blue stockings, old shoes. Please send her to No. 36 West 45th-st., or any Station-house. All persons are forbid harboring her.

LOST—ON THE 3D INST., TWO NOTES, ONE dated Norwalk, Oct. 26, 1854, drawn by Fowler M. Ray, for $2,000; the other dated Bridgeport May 6, 1861, drawn by George W. Raymond, for $2,509. Payment has been stopped. A reasonable reward will be paid, by returning them to No. 469 2d av. H. KNAPP.

LOST OR STOLEN—MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK BOOKS Nos. 2,120, 2,795, 2,796, 2,939; also, Broadway Savings Bank Nos. 1,315 and 1,539. Return to S. W. JOHNSON, No. 545 Hudson-st., and receive reward.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 189 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

FLAG RAISING.—A FLAG WILL BE RAISED upon the Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., with appropriate exercises. Addresses by Hon. F. A. Conkling, and others.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

33D-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a valuable gore piece of ground, with the frame house thereon, situate on the south side 33d st., 476 feet west of 6th-av., being 126 feet 3 inches on the street, and 14 feet 6½ inches on the easterly side. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT HORSE SALE.

NOTICE.—The great sale of horses postponed from Friday, 7th inst., will take place on THURSDAY, 13th inst., at the same time and place. Catalogues can be obtained at our office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, June 13 and FRIDAY, June 14, at the spacious stores Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 10½ o'clock each day, magnificent first class furniture, carpets and mirrors, valuable marble statuary, paintings, bronzes, china dinner and tea sets, plated ware and fancy articles, removed from various residences, &c. The sale being very large, we have secured the elegant marble stores of Dr. H. Bostwick, Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, 50x200 feet, running through to Crosby-st., one of the largest and best lighted stores in the City for a sale. Among the cabinet manufacturers are Roux, Herter, Belter, Dessoir, Meeks, Pottier & Stymus, Bombe & Kimbal, Hutchings, Stoney and others, comprising almost every description of elegant furniture, of first class only; also, elegant furniture removed from the residences; parlor suites, richly upholstered; mirrors, fine bronzes, dinner sets, tea-sets, plated ware, superb marble statuary and oil paintings; also, valuable and elegant piano-fortes, made by Chickering and others; antique carved black-walnut furniture, library tables, bookcases, boxes, chairs, &c. Also, very costly clock, Bohemian glass-ware, plated ware, casters, work and fancy boxes, parians, P. M. tables, morocco reclining chairs, iron and bronze settees, garden chairs, hall stands, umbrella do., flower do. Also oak cane-seat settees, best make, carpets, refrigerators, couches, carved oak antique furniture. Also, from a private family, about 20 very valuable oil paintings, in rich frames; glass-ware, and other house-furnishing articles, without reserve.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer—Office No. 46 West Washington place.

ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND furniture, rosewood suites, piano, &c. C. M. LEVY will sell THIS DAY (Wednesday,) 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 258 4th-st., all the furniture contained in said house; rosewood suites, in rich satin brocatel; elegant rosewood piano, made by Nunns & Clark, a very fine instrument; rich lace curtains, mantel and pier glasses, marble clocks, etageres, rosewood marble-top centre tables, bronzes, China vases, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; extension-table, lounge and easy chair rockers; rosewood and mahogany chamber suites; bureaus, bedstead, washstand, commode, &c.; hair mattresses, pillows, oil-cloths, China, knives and forks, refrigerator, and a general assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

JOSEPH BEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE, THURSDAY, June 13, at 10 o'clock A. M., and in the EVENING, at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, the balance of the invoice of Rich Embroidered Sleeves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, French Insertings, Shirts, &c.

AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

A large assortment of expensive cloth, hair, nail, tooth and shaving Brushes, some with carved ivory, inlaid and pearl handles; tortoise shell dressing, pocket, side, whisker and other Combs. A great variety of costly Cases, Games, Dominoes, gents' Dressing Cases, Pocket Books, &c.

These goods are of the finest quality and worthy the attention of dealers and others. For the accommodation of the Ladies, we shall sell in lots to suit purchasers, with a privilege to dealers.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

CLOSING SALE OF ARTISTIC MARBLE STATUARY, CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, MOSAIC TABLES, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN FIGURES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 12 and 13, 1861, at 12 o'clock each day, at 405 Broadway: ARTISTIC CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY—Among which is Cupid, by Fratelli, to which attention is called. Also, a number of choice Italian oil paintings, marble vases, card receivers, mosaic tables, Bohemian glass, Parian figures, &c., &c. Particular attention is called to the sale, as it is the last of the consignment. Sale peremptory. The goods will be on exhibition the day previous to the sale, when catalogues will be ready.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREENWICH, WASHINGTON AND JAY STS, THE FORMER RESIDENCE OF GEN. WM. PAULDING.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange—On Greenwich, Washington and Jay sts.—The valuable property formerly occupied by the late Gen. William Paulding, situated on the northwest corner of Greenwich, extending through to Washington st. The situation of the above property, for business purposes, is not surpassed in the Fifth Ward. The sale will be positive. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to E. A. DOOLITTLE, Esq., No. 148 Broadway, or at No. 7 Pine-st., where maps may be had.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock at Store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising our regular assortment of seasonable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, June 13, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at store of J. S. LEVUETT & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to City and country trade.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. will sell at auction, at their store, Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer st. on WEDNESDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock M., 88 copies De Bow's large Census, 40 small, 500 sheets to small Census, and two De Bow's Wealth and Resources of the United States.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 114 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the genteel furniture contained in the said house. Catalogues to be had at the store, No. 35 Nassau-st., or at the house No. 114 34th-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, a large and elegant stock of household furniture removed for convenience of sale. The above is well worthy the notice of buyers, and to be positively sold. By order of E. K. WILBER, Assignee.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stables and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,184 Post office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT AT RYE—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, to let or lease for six months, one year, or a term of years. Situated on a high bluff, overlooking the village, with beautiful view, comprising the Sound and Long Island; perfectly healthy and no musquitoes. There are 50 acres, 18 in meadow, rest in orchards, gardens, &c., richly stocked with all the choice fruits, including foreign grapes under glass. The house is new, large and commodious. There is a pretty brook bordering the meadow, together with a well of pure cold water springs and cisterns. Distant from Rye dépôt one-half mile; time to City by rail, one hour. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or HOWES MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, or address Box No. 33 Rye Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH a beautiful Cottage, about two hundred yards from the sea and the same distance from the Mansion House and the United States Hotel, the former kept by Samuel Laird, the latter by B. Shoemaker. This cottage is very neatly furnished. Will be let or sold very low. Inquire at No. 176 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way most desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st., or FRANCIS H. GARRETTSON, Att'y &c., Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses beautifully situated, one hour from New-York to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STRONG'S
PATENT ARMY TRUNK
AND
PORTABLE BEDSTEAD COMBINED,

Can be seen at W. B. STRONG'S Salesroom, No. 1 Warren-st., corner Broadway, and No. 68 Maiden-lane, one door below William-st., New-York City.

Trunk when open forms a good bed, six feet six inches long, with mosquito net attached. The mattress made of best curled hair; the cot or sacking made of sail duck, with ample room for clothing. Trunk, mattress and everything connected with it made of best materials. Price of trunk, mattress all complete with outsides, duck cover, $25. Parties wishing the above article, on sending order by mail, and money by express, will have it delivered to express in perfect order. P. S.—Can be put up or taken down in two minutes with ease.

ENFIELD RIFLES.

300 Improved Short English Enfield Rifles, with Swords and scabbards complete, just received and for sale by WM. H. SCOTT & SON, No. 36 Murray-st.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.

Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 39 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming. V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 88 William-st.

WANTED—FORTY CAVALRY SWORDS FOR the Reserve Guard of the Washington Gray Troop; samples and prices to be sent to the armory, Centre Market, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT G. CORNELL, Secretary.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,

SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail, and oblige,

Your ob't servant,

JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,

SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours, respectfully,

MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,

SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*

Direct, D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:

I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully, yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*

Truly yours,

WM. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,

SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills, for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜ is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Our American Cousin at Home.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Patriot's Dream—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tom Thumb.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most serious collision which has thus far taken place between the Federal forces and those of the rebels—and, as it proved, the most unfortunate for us—occurred on Monday morning at a place known as Great Bethel, about twelve miles from Fortress Monroe, and near the road conducting to Yorktown. Gen. Butler, having heard that the rebels were engaged there in throwing up intrenchments, determined to dislodge them, and for this purpose detailed the Albany Regiment, commanded by Col. Townsend, Duryee's Zouaves, and the Seventh Regiment, (German,) commanded by Col. Bendix, together with a detachment of United States Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Grebble, with four 12-pound howitzers, the whole numbering some three thousand, under command of Brig.-Gen. Pierce. The troops moved on the expedition about midnight on Sunday night, those from Hampton crossing Hampton Creek on batteaux manned by members of the Naval Brigade. Owing to an unfortunate mistake relative to signals, two of the regiments came in collision in the darkness while on the way, and fired into each other, under the mutual supposition that they were enemies. The casualties from this event, however, were not considerable. After the mistake was rectified, the entire force moved on Great Bethel, where the enemy was encountered in much larger force than was anticipated, strongly intrenched, and having heavy ordnance, several pieces of which were rifled cannon. Several attempts were made to carry the position, in which our troops behaved in the most gallant manner, but for lack of a sufficiency of artillery and ammunition, this enterprise had finally to be abandoned, with a loss of about 30 killed and 100 wounded. The withdrawal of our troops was executed in good order, and the enemy appears to have had no disposition to pursue them. A list of the killed and wounded, so far as they are at present known, is given elsewhere. The losses on the part of the rebels, if any, are unknown. A rumor reaches us from Washington that Gen. Butler on Monday night made another attack on the rebel batteries, and carried them. The rumor is quite likely to be true.

There are now within the limits of the Capital, and ready to march at a moment's warning, eighteen thousand Federal troops, and there are across the Potomac, in the immediate vicinity of the Capital, twenty two thousand more—making, in all, an army of forty thousand strong, in addition to those which left for Edwards' Ferry on Monday, and those which proceeded up the Potomac on the other side—besides the forces at Annapolis, at the Relay House, and at Baltimore, which could be made available in a very short period, in case of a demonstration in force on the part of the rebels in any direction. From the best data attainable, the rebel forces in Virginia, it is thought, cannot exceed 50,000 or 60,000. These are at present very much scattered, and it appears to be the intention of Gen. Scott to keep them so, by threatening diverse points. Another considerable body of Federal troops is expected to leave Washington this morning, in the direction of Leesburgh.

The skirmish between the Home Guard of Clear Spring and Williamsport, and the rebel Virginians who were endeavoring to destroy dam No. 5 on the Potomac, was continued all day Monday, and the latter seem to have been prevented from accomplishing their object. No one on the part of the Home Guard was injured, while the Virginians lost one man and two horses.

The rebels at Harper's Ferry are evidently well satisfied that they are soon to be attacked by the Federal forces if they remain in their present location, and are taking every means in their power to throw obstacles in the way of the progress of our troops, which may answer equally well to embarrass an attack or to impede the movements of a pursuing foe. On Monday they destroyed about twenty-five canal boats in the vicinity of the Ferry, to prevent their being used to cross the Potomac. Meantime the Federal forces are gradually closing in upon them. The latest accounts from the vicinity render it probable that ten thousand of Gen. Patterson's command have, ere this, reached Greencastle, only nine miles distant. The rebels, it is positively ascertained, have withdrawn their outposts at Point of Rocks, and the men recently stationed there have joined the main body. Reports of disaffection among them are still received, and it is considered improbable that they will remain until the Federal troops arrive.

There is a brisk movement of Federal troops in Western Virginia, and companies of Virginia Volunteers are rapidly being organized under the proclamation issued by Gen. Morris. Arms have already been issued to two full companies from Fairmount, and a number of companies are coming from the South and East. The railroad is now entirely clear to Cumberland, at which point Federal troops are concentrating.

By the arrival at St Johns, N. F., of the steamship *Adriatic*, from Galway on the 5th inst, we receive advices from Europe three days later. The steamship *Great Eastern* arrived out on the 3d. The British Government, we are gratified to learn by the *Adriatic*, has at last taken a decided stand in reference to the question of privateering. Lord John Russell had made the declaration in Parliament that it had been determined to prohibit privateers and armed vessels from taking prizes into British ports; and this declaration was coupled with the announcement that France intended to abide by its law, which prohibits privateers remaining in port over twenty-four hours, or disposing of prizes when there. He also made the important statement that England and France had sent propositions to Washington, based upon the declarations of the Paris Congress, and that an answer was expected immediately. This, when we remember the fact that our Government has already signified its readiness to accept all the propositions of that Congress, is significant, and will give the rebel leaders small cause for congratulation. The news from the Continent by this arrival is also of considerable interest. The Emperor Napoleon, it is stated, had sent an autograph letter to Turin, in which the Roman Question was fully set forth, and that it was favorably received. The conditions stipulated are understood not to include on the part of Piedmont a recognition of the right of the Holy See over the patrimony of St. Peter, nor any cession of territory. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported steady, while Breadstuffs were dull and Provisions were quiet.

The Fourth Regiment of Connecticut troops arrived in Jersey City yesterday, *en route* for the seat of war. After remaining some time at the dépôt, it started on board a train of cars for Philadelphia. The destination of the regiment is supposed to be Harper's Ferry.

The Republican Central Club held their meeting last evening at Cooper Institute, at which Mr. Wharton, recently from Western Virginia, spoke at length of the affairs in that portion of the State, and made an appeal for assistance for the loyal citizens who are struggling to maintain their ground against secession.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and received a communication relating to the payment of the county taxes, and were informed, in a report from the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, that the work on that structure was progressing rapidly.

At General Term of the Superior Court yesterday, a very important case was argued, involving the law of evidence respecting the right of husband and wife to testify on behalf of each other in actions in which they are not joined. The testimony in the Blankman will case was at last concluded yesterday. The summing up of counsel will be heard on the 18th inst.

The Stock Market was lower on State Stocks, particularly Tennessees, yesterday, and firm in price and active in demand for Illinois and New-York Centrals. Exchange closed steady, 105½@106 on London, but weak on France.

The boisterous weather, yesterday, seriously impeded business operations. Cotton was inactive. A limited demand prevailed for Flour, which was cheaper. Wheat and Corn were less freely purchased,—the latter at reduced rates. Light sales of Provisions, Sugars, Whisky, Molasses, Metals, Oils, Hides, Leather, Hay, Hops, Seeds, Rice, Spices, Fish and Fruit were reported. Rio Coffee was in good request. Tallow attracted less attention. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted. The news by the *Adriatic*, that the British Government had resolved to exclude the privateers of the C. S. A from all ports within its jurisdiction, gave great satisfaction to the mercantile community.

A moderate supply of cattle this week allows sellers to advance prices ¼c.@½c. ₩ lb. Only 3,200 head were on sale yesterday at Forty-fourth-street, which is near 1,000 less than were offered there one week ago. Of course, there were not so many good cattle, and buyers of that class found hard work to secure their supplies. More than 9c. ₩ lb. dressed weight was paid for the best bullocks, and nothing really good went for less than 8½c. The market was pretty brisk, notwithstanding the heavy rain, and but a small portion of the stock was left for the second, or rather the *third* day, as a Monday market has already been inaugurated at Allerton's, by the sale of about 100 head. We cannot learn that more cattle are expected to-day, in which case prices will doubtless continue firm, even if they do not still further advance.

The Disaster in Virginia.

The first essays at war of a people addicted to peace end, uniformly, in defeat. Our army has had its first reverse. Ordered to make a night advance upon the enemy's lines to the westward of Fortress Monroe, some three thousand of the national troops marched courageously upon the errand; and confiding in the presumed knowledge of their officers—accomplished military skill was not expected—marched into the very jaws of death. Their misadventures were not due to any heedlessness on their part, or to any deficiency in the qualities which make good soldiers. They fought both friends and foes with equal resolution; and only retired, when the exhaustion of ammunition in the presence of a powerful enemy, strongly intrenched, and with every advantage of position, rendered a further contest impossible. The fact that they retreated without panic or disorder, carrying their wounded and their guns with them, is the best proof of the calm courage and self-control which governed their movement. The loss of life, and the number injured, presents a painful catalogue; but it is a record of soldierly heroism, which must forever set at rest all doubt as to the fitness of our people for the most hazardous exposure of the battle-field, and for the encounter of danger in its most startling forms Let us do homage to the discipline and fortitude of our brave fellows, who, defenceless for two hours under the enemy's fire, only retreated when their incompetent commander gave the tardy word. Whatever of triumph the affair may afford the enemy, we are taught the gratifying lesson that we have the best possible fighting material to defend the country.

But upon the officers who planned and executed this expedition, what judgment shall be passed? The first duty of a general, when in the neighborhood of an enemy, is to acquaint himself with the numbers, the position, and the defences of the force he is likely to encounter, and to measure the strength required to defeat it by the information he has thus procured. His scouts and spies will have surveyed the whole theatre of the proposed movement; and will have reported every fact in regard to the enemy. Upon these assured data the commander will act. If detachments from another post are to coöperate, the necessary signals and communications will be previously arranged beyond all chance of confusion or error. If there be a possibility of the enemy having changed his positions, or having counter movements of his own a-foot, scouting parties will be dispatched on all sides to ascertain every particular. These are among the primary lessons in the art of war. Not one of them was observed in this unfortunate movement. Gen. Butler, in dispatching the expedition, was evidently uninformed as to the numbers, the position, and the means of defence employed by the rebels. The force he sent must have advanced without the usual precautions of scouting parties and videttes; for they came upon their own people without recognizing them, and only knew how the enemy was defended when they found the ditch at the very mouths of the hostile cannon impassable. An expedition thus literally and figuratively in the dark could only end in disaster. Setting aside, indeed, all dictates of military science, the plainest common sense would presuppose some knowledge of the adversary thus sought in darkness; of the ground over which the advance was to be made, and the nature of the obstacles likely to be encountered. Signals establishing the friendly character of detachments approaching each other might have been suggested by ordinary sound judgment, uninstructed in the maxims of Cæsar, Frederick, and Jomini. But our leaders seem to have had neither sense nor science. Regardless of the lives they were hazarding, they flung the *élite* of the army they commanded into the hands of the enemy, which if it had followed up its advantage might have cut the retreating force to pieces. Had Gen. Butler had ordinary prudence, or his subordinate, Gen. Pierce, courage and presence of mind, the calamity would have been spared. But neither seems to have supplied the absence of military experience, with the simplest exhibition of prevision, practical judgment, and soldierly conduct; and hence this mischievous reverse.

Government, we cannot doubt, will make thorough inquiry into the affair. If the facts be as they appear upon a first presentation, the sooner this brace of Massachusetts barristers are dismissed to their special pleadings, replications, and demurrers—the petty warfare of the bar, at which they are expert—the better it will be for the country. It is possible such men might in time be schooled into generalship, but the education is too costly. The people will not consent that their best and bravest—the patriots who first hastened to the protection of the Union, and the soldiers who in their very hour of peril, proved how much too valuable they are to be thus sacrificed—shall be squandered to convert political hacks into heroes, and to balance and adjust the chances of a future Presidential campaign. We must have leaders worthy of our men, or the army will perish through needless slaughter, or melt away through disgust and demoralization. Let the Administration see to it.

France and England Decline to Sanction Privateering.

The decision of the British and French Governments, announced by the *Adriatic*, not to open their ports to Southern privateers, will be hailed with pleasure by the American people, as an evidence that England begins to see the folly of allowing her friendly relations with this country to be disturbed. It will have a very important bearing, too, upon the results of the conflict in which we are engaged. Following it, we think a like decision on the part of Spain, Denmark and the Dutch Govment may be safely counted upon, together with that of the friendly Governments of Mexico and Central and South America. This will close all the harbors of the West India Islands, and those of the continent, as well as the European ports, to which the privateers of the rebel States could hope to have access with their prizes. It will do vastly more than this, for it will prevent them from fitting out their piratical crafts. While their own ports are sealed by a blockade, through which it will be next to impossible for them to reach the ocean, they will find no friendly harbor in which to arm and prepare for sea their buccaneering expeditions.

This decision of the English Governmen will go far to reëstablish the friendly feeling which was so greatly in danger of being disturbed by the apparent course of the British Ministry for the last few weeks. The proclamation of neutrality, the declaration that the rebel States would be recognized as belligerents, and the placing upon a common level the Government that was putting forth its strength to crush rebellion and the rebellion itself, grated harshly on the American nerves. The meaning of the term belligerent was so vague that few could be found able to comprehend or explain how far the idea of nationality might attach to it. It was asked if these rebel States are to be recognized as belligerents, and treated as such, how soon will their existence as an independent Power be conceded, and what stands in the way of their fitting out privateers in the harbors and sending their prizes into the ports of those nations which thus concede to them this mysterious and undefined character of belligerents. The people of the United States, who are loyal to the Government, are more sensitive now, when treason and rebellion threaten the overthrow of the Constitution, than they are in times of peace, more ready to take offence, and to regard that as an aggressive policy, which in other circumstances might be considered entirely neutral. Our merchants, whose ships were exposed to capture by Southern rovers, felt that their interests were wantonly jeoparded by the doubtful course of a Power with which we were at peace, and to whom, as well as to ourselves, the mutual interchanges of trade were so important. They felt, too, in advance, the possible indignity of having their ships condemned and their cargoes confiscated as prizes in the very ports where their purchases were made, or their freights taken on board, while they were taxing their resources at home to quell a rebellion whose corsairs were spoiling them. This condition of things has imperiled the cordial relations between the two nations. It was the uncertainty of the future more than the actualities of the present that alarmed us. It was not so much what had been, as what might be done hereafter, and what we regarded as in some sort a logical sequence of present action that irritated and disturbed us.

Under this decision, it will be of small importance whether the rebel States are regarded as belligerents or not. If to recognize them as such is not to open the ports of the nations to their privateers, nor to allow them to fit out their vessels in European or colonial harbors, we may very well be content with the matter. We can take care that the rebel ports are so guarded that no buccaneers can go out, and no prizes go in. In addition to this, the avowed determination of England and France to respect our blockades of the Southern ports, leaves us no room for apprehension of difficulty from abroad. Our energies can be concentrated upon the business of suppressing the rebellion without anxiety growing out of a possible collision with a foreign Power. This is a great and all-important gain in our favor.

Method in the Southern Madness.—A traditional individual is said to have tried the experiment of feeding his horse on shavings, he deceiving the animal by means of a pair of green spectacles over the equine eyes as to the quality of the food. But, as the animal expired at the moment when he had become accustomed to the diet, the experiment was not regarded as a success.

The Confederate States are trying a financial experiment on a similar principle. They are endeavoring to determine how long the monetary operations of a people, already owing hundreds of millions, can be carried on with promises to pay, which are never to be fulfilled without the entire machinery of State and Society going to ruin.

The officers of a large number of Southern Banks recently held a meeting in Georgia. Among others of their resolutions they decided to receive Confederate Treasury notes for amounts due their banks. They recommended the railroad companies to take them in payment of fare; and they asked that the Legislature pass laws making them legal tender in payment of taxes.

But in another resolution the Southern bankers exhibit a delicacy of feeling which is a little remarkable. Nobody is so unwise as to imagine that a people who are driven to such shifts as these are in any condition to pay the interest on their public debt. Still the Southern bankers think it would be well to say, when public creditors should become clamorous, by reason of non-payment of interest, that States and cities of the South were not called upon. Hence, they resolve "that all the States, cities and corporations having coupons payable in the City of New-York, or elsewhere in the enemy's country, be requested, during the continuance of the war, to appoint some place of payment in the Confederate States, and to give their creditors notice of the same."

And yet there is a deeper motive than the delicate sense of honor which we suggested. If by any chance a Northern holder of Southern bonds should manage to present his coupons in the South for payment, Confederate Treasury notes being made legal tender, they would be at once paid in that style of currency, and Southern commercial honor be preserved by circumlocution. There is clearly a method in their desperation.

The Campaign on the Mississippi.

We place but little faith in the telegraphic rumors which reach us almost daily to the effect that the renowned trench-digger and braggart, Pillow—the "Major-General commanding the Army of Tennessee," as he styles himself—is about to make an immediate attack upon Cairo. Undoubtedly it is the point which, next to the political capital of the Union, is most ardently coveted by the leaders of the revolt. Its importance, in a military aspect, can hardly be overrated. Not only does it command the Upper Mississippi, and its great tributaries, the Missouri and the Ohio, but also the chief internal river courses of Kentucky and Tennessee; while it also directly threatens, by land and river, Memphis and all the cities and States bordering on the Lower Mississippi.

The geography and topography of Cairo, which combine to give it so much importance as a strategic centre, expose it also, when inadequately protected, to attack from many different points. Assailant flotillas might descend or ascend the Mississippi, or, starting from the far South, might follow the current of the Tennessee River to its outlet; and, after cutting off the approaches to Cairo in the rear, could completely isolate it from all succor, while they peppered it with shot and shell from nearly its whole periphery. The town is also commanded from the high ground across the river, on the Missouri shore, known as "Bird's Point," whence it could be easily demolished by the artillery of the enemy; and about two miles above, also, on the Kentucky shore, there is an elevation where batteries might be planted, which could destroy the railroad and the levees, and whatever points could not be reached from the Missouri side. Excepting these elevations, both shores lie low, and are untraversable, being flooded most of the time, and occupied in great part by sloughs, bayous and swamps.

It is probable that to-day every one of these land and river approaches to Cairo is in the possession of, or commanded by Federal guns; and that it is now impregnable to all the forces that Davis, Beauregard and Pillow can bring to bear against it. The formidable batteries on the levee which almost encircles the town, absolutely command all approaches by either of the rivers from either direction. Bird's Point has now also heavy batteries, and is securely held by the loyal Missouri Volunteers who went thither from St. Louis a couple of weeks ago; and the only other point which can menace the security of the town—the elevation on the Kentucky side—has not escaped the vigilance nor the attention of Col. Prentiss, as our telegrams this morning show.

Cairo itself being thus rendered secure from all assailants, the most active and extensive preparations are now being made for a forward movement by land and river. There are already concentrated in and near the town about twelve thousand troops, mostly from Illinois, besides heavy artillery, cavalry and field batteries; and before long these will be increased to 25,000, or a still higher figure. But this is only the advance guard of the grand army that can be brought there in a few days by the Illinois Central and other railroads, and by the thousand steamers plying on the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri, and their hundred tributary streams. In Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Missouri, there are at least 100,000 well-disciplined and highly-effective men now under arms, who are evidently being reserved mainly for operations against the rebellious River States of the Southwest. In these nine Northwestern States, according to the census of last year, there are over a million and three-quarters men capable of bearing arms; while in the whole of the seceding River States, inclusive also of Texas, there is only a gross total of about 450,000 white male adults. (We include Missouri here in the list of practically loyal States, as she has already furnished thirteen regiments to the Government—a greater ratio than most of the Free States. Kentucky is not counted at all.) The force immediately available from this vast body of free citizen-soldiers is overwhelming. We do not indeed put it at any such ratio as the blustering rebel leaders of Arkansas estimate the military ratio of that very populous State—the Governor of which was authorized by the late Sovereign Convention to raise *sixty thousand* troops for active service, while its total adult white male population is but sixty-five thousand. According to this calculation the Northwest could raise a fighting force of over a million and a half men. But a much less exaggerated estimate of military possibilities will give us an army from the Free West sufficient to sweep every traitor out of the Great Valley, from Cairo to the Gulf.

Memphis, 250 miles below Cairo, will most likely be the first point of importance to be captured and occupied. It is the largest city on the river between St. Louis and New-Orleans, and has been of late the centre of vast, or at least very noisy, military preparations. From thence up to the Kentucky line, and probably even above it, the river is represented as being guarded on both sides by batteries at all the principal strategic bends and bluffs. It is claimed that there are 10,000 Tennessee troops, well armed and equipped, in or near the city itself, and that all the approaches, by land and river, are impregnably fortified. At Fort Wright, about fifty miles above, there are said to be 10 regiments, 16 pieces of heavy cannon, and half a dozen large mortars; at Randolph, twenty miles up the river, five regiments are reported, with forty pieces of artillery; and at two other forts, or what are called forts, still nearer the city, (one in Tennessee, the other in Arkansas,) we have had figures and forces reported almost equally large. On the principal land approach to the city, also, at the junction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad with the road to New-Orleans, Pillow himself is said to be stationed, with a force becoming his dignity and talents; while at scores of other points in Southwestern Tennessee and Arkansas, we have had figures furnished us by the local press and by travelers, high enough to show that the whole population, white and black, from the Tennessee River to the Indian Territory, were under arms!

These, indeed, look like formidable preparations for the defence of Memphis, even though but a fraction of the reports can be credited; and there can be little doubt that a desperate resistance will be made to the loyal army who will soon assail it by land and river, from North, West and East. But, nevertheless, and notwithstanding the fact that there are no braver fighting men in the world than the stalwart riflemen of Tennessee, the Disunionists must succumb before far superior numbers, possessed of equal courage and immeasurably greater resources, doing battle for the grandest cause, and backed up by the laws which knit forever the communities by the grand River in a geographical and political unity. The Great Valley will soon echo to the resistless tramp of these mighty legions of the Free West, who, though they will doubtless encamp for the fervid months upon the bluffs around Memphis, yet can know no backward step until, with shouts of victory, they salute the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

The Question of the Gun-Boats.

An armed fleet of any kind being better than no fleet at all, in this emergency, we had hoped that the hasty preparation of the plans for our new gun-boats would have afforded some excuse for their defects; but we are doomed to hopeless disappointment, for "A Government Engineer" has laid open, in another column, the ultimate knowledge and policy of the Department, by indorsing these plans *per se*. We would do ourselves the justice to hope, at the start, that we may be enabled to discuss this subject with becoming humility, when a Government officer, so extraordinarily capable that he can "perceive" the per centage of speed gained over the English boats by looking at the specifications that lie before him, waives the unapproachable dignity of his position to address us.

By way of introduction, our correspondent observes, in one sentence, that no "really successful" gun-boats have been produced, and in another, that "the English gun-boats in the China seas have *excited the admiration* of our naval officers," on account of their great speed. As the maximum speed of the fastest of these boats, according to Mr. Isherwood, was 9¼ knots *in smooth water*, our admiration also would be excited, to see them catch any tolerable sailer. But this is quite comprehensible compared with the following: "You cannot have success in other respects, if you give less draft of water to these vessels, than follows from the fact of their being small." If this brilliant and perspicuous sentence means that the draft of water should be in proportion to the tonnage, the *Great Eastern* should draw about 100 feet! for she is about four times the tonnage of the *Vanderbilt*, for instance, which draws 21 feet. Mr. Scott Russell will be sorry to learn this law so late in the day. Or if it means that we must have heavy boilers and machinery to hold the boat down, (for the remark quoted is evidently aimed at our advocacy of light boilers and engines to secure light draft,) then we would respectfully suggest that guns, stores and coal would answer equally well for ballast.

Notwithstanding the substantial indorsement, by our correspondent, of the features we have advocated—high speed, light draft, and the power below water—we still adhere to them; and as an example of the fact, that "no one understands this (having the boilers below water) better than naval engineers," he proceeds to tell us that some parts of the boilers of the new gun-boats are above water! In the Martin boiler, which is to be used, "a part of the steam-chamber" is the whole top of the boiler, which is (as the drawings inform us) nine feet three inches above the bottom of the ship. Now, allowing four feet more for the thickness of the bottom and the roll of the ship, we must have at least thirteen feet draft of water for these "light draft gun-boats," in order to have the boilers protected from shot by the sea. But it seems that this exposed top is to be protected by *coal*. We have heard of steel-plated frigates, and such things, but the only experience with *coal*, as an armor for ships, that we ever heard of, was on the *Yang-Tsze* steamer in the China seas, where a 32-pound round shot went through the side of the vessel, through *eighteen feet* of solid coal, and through the bunker, into the bowels of the ship. Since the coal battery is always to remain away up on top of the boilers, whether it is wanted for fuel or not, we would suggest that a very much *cheaper*, and less friable, material be substituted, viz.: *paving stones*, which would make good projectiles, when the shot and shells give out. But it appears that the naval engineers have taken especial pains to select a particular specimen of their own low pressure kind of boiler, apparently for the express purpose of letting it stick up into shot range, so as to be protected by this coal heap; for the Novelty Works are building some of the same kind of machinery, with low pressure boilers below the water line.

"A Government Engineer" now proceeds to give us some elementary facts on the subject of steam generation "for the information of the general reader." We hope the general reader will understand them. His grand conclusions are—and we wish it to be pondered upon by the public, that it is no common man who arrives at these conclusions, but a man raised to a position of trust and emolument on account of his extraordinary learning and experience in steam engineering—his conclusions are, that "it is necessary to evaporate a given amount of water in a given time to obtain a given power," and that "it is necessary that there should be a corresponding amount of grate and heating surface, as well as of calorimeter, and it is these qualities that govern the *space* which the boiler must occupy." If all this means anything, it means that the same given space is always necessary for a given vaporization, and that a given amount of grate, heating surface and flue-contents, is the only amount that will produce a given vaporization in a given time—"with slight modifications." Now, as a mere contradiction of statements would be infringing on our correspondent's style of argument, we shall be obliged to adopt the less confident and unprofessional plan of producing the authentic facts of history and practice to the contrary. While the steam-sloop *Niagara* vaporizes about 3 pounds of water per hour per foot of heating surface, any good steam fire-engine will vaporize 12 to 20 pounds. The best locomotives vaporize 15 pounds per hour per foot of surface, while the vaporization in first-class marine boilers—taking the *Vanderbilt* as an example—does not exceed 3.8 pounds. Some of the early high-pressure boilers—Church's among others—vaporized 100 lbs., and Craddock has, in an experiment, vaporized 270 lbs. The *Niagara* consumes 14 to 15 lbs. of coal per hour, per foot of grate, while the best modern locomotives consume 100 to 150 lbs. per hour, per foot of grate; and much more in some cases. The proportion of grate to heating surface, in marine practice—taking the *Vanderbilt* as an example—is 1 to 28. In the *Niagara* it is 1 to 35.3, while in locomotives it is ordinarily 1 to 60, and often 1 to 200. Recent locomotive practice shows the economy of reducing the grate area considerably below the old standard. From one-quarter to three-quarters of the grates of the best modern locomotives are covered with dead-plates. And as to space occupied—the boilers of the *Niagara* occupy some seven and a half cubic feet per horse-power, while locomotive boilers occupy from one-half a cubic foot to two cubic feet per horse-power.

These are not opinions, but facts, with which every intelligent engineer is familiar; and in the face of them, it must require some assurance to assert—simply assert, without examples—that there must be a certain fixed amount of grate, heating-surface and boiler-space, corresponding to a given vaporization and power.

The second conclusion of "A Government Engineer" is, that "any increase in the pressure simply increases the *weight*." This is an assertion; no examples are given. Let us look at the facts. The average weight of the boilers of six modern low-pressure steamers is 250 pounds per horse-power. The *Niagara's* boilers, with water, weigh about 300 pounds per horse power. Now, the boilers, with water, of an ordinary locomotive, while making the same speed of piston that the *Niagara* makes, and carrying five times the pressure, so that the increase of power compared with the same sized boiler under low steam is wholly due to the pressure, weighs about 80 pounds per horse-power, or less than one-third as much for the same power, as the marine boiler that carries one-fifth of the pressure. This is the way, in *practice*, that increase of pressure "increases weight." The next assertion is, that the pressure to which these gun-boats are limited "will give an economy equal to anything above it, while it secures a comparatively light boiler." Here is a fact to meet this assertion, viz: While the Martin boiler (the one used in the new gun-boats) is, as we have shown, about three times heavier than a locomotive boiler, which carries from three to five times the pressure and develops the same power, it is also less economical than the high-pressure boiler; for the best result of the Martin boiler in the *Niagara* is to burn 3.54 pounds of coal per hour, per horse-power; while the *Great Britain* class of locomotives consumes but 2.51 pounds per hour, per horse power, and good locomotives generally do not exceed this consumption.

The next statement is that only a small per centum of the weight of the engine is saved by carrying high steam. *Something* is saved then. But we would like to inquire if throwing away the air-pump altogether, as Corliss does, with high steam and a surface-condenser, would not save both weight and cost, and if increasing the speed of piston, by increasing the length of stroke and the number of revolutions, would not lighten all parts of the engine as it does in the locomotive? There is plenty of room for more stroke, and no objection to a greater number of revolutions, by having a screw with a finer pitch, all of which is precedented. By taking the average of seven modern screw-ships carrying low pressure, we find the weight of their engines alone to be 160 pounds for each effective horse-power, while the machinery of a locomotive capable of 700 horse-power, and working at 500, allowing 12 tons for the engines and fastenings of a 25-ton locomotive, only weighs 50 pounds per horse-power; and supposing it to work at only 250 horse-power, about that anticipated in these gun-boats, it would weigh 60 pounds less per horse-power than the marine engines.

Again: "The type of boiler adopted occupies less cubical space, and weighs less for a given power, than any other which has ever proved successful at sea." Then all we can say is, that we are very sorry to hear it; for the locomotive boiler, carrying fresh water by means of a *good* surface-condenser, (and our correspondent informs us that the Government uses the best,) is vastly superior, as we have shown, and therefore should have been employed. When people cannot trust their surface-condensers, or where they use salt feed-water from any cause, they cannot use the locomotive form of boiler, and must have a pretty capacious and clumsy "type" to prove successful at sea. This attempted mystification is very transparent. But to proceed: We are prepared to admit that we "do not appear to be aware that our navy is far ahead of all the rest of the world in its adoption of the surface-condenser," and that "that (condenser) in the steam-frigate *San Jacinto* has now been in active service for *seven* years," &c. We are informed by another Government engineer that the condenser in the *San Jacinto* is Pirsson's, and not Sewell's, the latter being ordered for the new gun-boats; and we *do* appear to be aware that the surface-condenser, in some form, has been used in England for a period of one hundred and sixty-three years, or since the patent of Capt. Savery. Watt patented another form, about a century since, and Hall and Napier applied other forms, still in use, with slight modifications, about 25 years ago. But the origin of the apparatus is of little importance compared with the merit of particular plans. As an example of the merit of the plan used in our Navy, we are informed that the one in the *Dacotah* (the same that is ordered for the new gun-boats) was destroyed in six months, and that a Commission is now in session at the Smithsonian Institute to discover the cause. Now comes the master assertion of them all, to wit; "The poorest one (surface condenser) we have, is far superior to those named in your article." We have said that Lighthall's apparatus has been used two years without any appreciable deterioration, and we have any amount of evidence—both practice and principle—to support our position with regard to both the plans mentioned in our article; but what is the use of wading through any more facts and figures, when every position taken by our correspondent is contrary to authentic and recorded *practice*? But we must refer to one more assertion—too profound to be omitted, viz.:—"The only way in which a steam-engine, of a given type and power, can be made lighter without increasing the weight of the boiler in a ten-fold ratio" (made lighter without being made ten times heavier!) "is by increasing the number of revolutions per minute." Now in the case of any engine, with a given and fixed number of revolutions, and working at 100 horse-power, with 50 pounds pressure per square inch, if we substitute 100 pounds pressure, and one-half the area of piston, retaining, at the same time, the given number of revolutions, we wish to inquire how much less power we get. And if we get the same, do we not use a high pressure boiler, which we have already proved three times lighter, rather than ten times heavier than the Marine boiler? As as to these gun-boats, with 250 horse-power. having the highest practicable number of revolutions (100) for durability and stability, we can only say that locomotives working at 1,000 horse-power, run at above 300 revolutions *over a railway*, and hold together well enough.

As to the economy of high steam, and light engines and boilers, to be obtained through the medium of the surface-condenser and fresh feed—a system officially recommended—we shall now proceed to quote a very distinguished authority, to wit: the report of a Board of Government Engineers, appointed to test and examine Sewell's surface-condenser. Mr. Isherwood, the present Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, was the Chairman of that Board, and the writer of the letter in another column was a member of it, and signed the report. We quote:

> "But there are also other and equally valuable advantages attending the employment of a surface-condenser; for instance: expansion in the use of steam can be judiciously carried to a greater extent with it than with the jet-condenser, because the degree to which expansion can be practically carried with advantage, depends on the initial pressure of the steam; *the higher this pressure*, the greater is the measure of expansion that can be used, and *the greater will be the resulting economy of fuel*."
>
> "If the same measure of expansion be employed with both surface and jet condensers, the engine with the latter *can be made as much smaller* than with the former, *as the pressure used with the surface, is greater than the pressure used with the jet-condenser*; equal powers being developed in both cases.
>
> "As the consequence of the saving of twenty-five per centum of fuel, *the boiler*, for equality of power, *could be made twenty five per centum smaller*, with the surface than with the jet-condenser, and this gain would also extend to the space occupied by coal, etc.
>
> "*If high steam and a corresponding high measure of expansion were used at the same time, these advantages would become still more strongly marked.*"

Now we wish to inquire why these Government Engineers do not adhere to these principles when all concurrent practice proves them correct?

In conclusion, we wish to prevent any possible mystification by the use of the terms *marine* and *locomotive* as applied to boilers, machinery and practice; for when *fresh water* is used, the service, principles, conditions, and circumstances of operation of the gunboat boiler and engine, are, for all practical purposes, precisely similar to those of the locomotive engine. If there is any considerable difference, it is that the locomotive gets its draft in an expensive manner, by the blast of the exhaust steam up chimney, while on shipboard, with a condenser, it would use the fan, which is more economical.

The ancient marine practice, founded on the absolute necessity of low steam *with salt feed*, has been handed down and adhered to, long after that necessity had been entirely removed, according to Mr. Isherwood's own showing, as already quoted. With fresh feed, the locomotive and the marine engine stand on common ground, and the plan, details and management of the screw engine can well be copied from the locomotive, which, in comparison, burns, on the average, one-half the fuel, is three times lighter, and twice as small, for the production of *the same power*.

It is well, for the credit of our institutions, that the writer of the above letter did not commit the Department to his views, (however it may be committed in practice,) for we have rarely met such a tissue of fallacies and assertions discordant with all practice, from the pen of any man professing to understand his business. We only wish he had the modesty and patriotism to vacate his high position in favor of some high-pressure engineer whose experience and learning are up to the standard of the age.

An Abused Privilege of Parliament.—It is always with a feeling of satisfaction the American reader sits down to a report of a debate in the British House of Commons on American affairs, the certainty of his learning several things of which he has been previously uninformed is so absolute. A happier illustration could not be had than that furnished in another column. Mr. Duncombe informs the House, with much warmth, that English subjects have been grossly misused at the South; tarred, feathered, plundered, impressed, and otherwise tortured; and that so treated, hundreds and thousands are actually "in the hands of the savages." Mr. Bernal Osborne, the *farceur* of the House, and clearly sympathetic with our rebels, throws doubt on the statement of the honorable gentleman who preceded him, but while indisposed to believe in Southern excesses, he has a story to tell of the North, far more revolting. It is of "outrages committed by the militia of New-York, in one of the Southern States occupied by them, where the commanding general, on the pretext that one of his men had been poisoned by strychnine, issued an order of the day, threatening to put a slave in every man's house, to incite the slaves to murder their masters. Such was the general order issued by Gen. Bulten." This is really too bad of Mr. Osborne, the facts are so widely different from his representation of them. It was Gen. Butler, not Bulten; the troops were from Massachusetts, not from New-York; the general order referred to was not founded upon the poisoning of one man, but of a score of men; and the penalty threatened was a prohibition of future purchases of the various delicacies which unknown hawkers were vending through the camp. Only this and nothing more. It is sufficient to recall the resolute determination of Gen. Butler to repress, at all hazards, every attempt at a negro insurrection, to realize on what a narrow base of fact this parliamentary romancer founded his tale. What are we to expect from English justice, when we get so little of English truth?

The Congressional Election in Maryland.—The election for members of the present Congress takes place in Maryland to-morrow. The canvass has been a very active one, though, owing to the presence of the National troops, order has been perfectly preserved, even in Baltimore, where the secession tendency is most violent. There is no doubt, indeed, that the display of so strong a force on the loyal side has had its effect in preventing the institution of that reign of terror, without which the elections in the seceding States could not have obtained their appearance of unanimity. As to the result of the election there is no reason for apprehension. The unconditional Union men have nominated their best representatives, such as Mr. Henry Winter Davis, Ex-Gov. Thomas, and Mr. Charles B. Calvert, gentlemen of great personal popularity and influence. The Secessionists have named candidates in every district, the only one deserving especial note being Mr. Robert McLane, late Minister to Mexico, who is opposed to Mr. Davis. In this, the Fourth District, there is unfortunately a third candidate, running in the Union interest; but it is not thought that he will cripple the strength of Mr. Davis sufficiently to elect McLane.

It is worthy of remark that the secession candidates have no intention, in seeking an election, to take part in Federal legislation. Their aim is simply to defeat the Unionists, and so to leave Maryland without representation in Congress. It is the knowledge of this fact which adds greatly to the influence of the Union Party; for a large majority of the people object resolutely to being in this way deprived of all influence in National affairs.

Appointment of a Quartermaster-General.—The vexed question of the Quartermaster Generalship has at last been solved. The position has been offered to Capt. Meigs, whose services upon the Washington Aqueduct, in the completion of the defences at Key West, and in the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, are the best evidence of extraordinary executive talent. If Capt. Meigs has thus far furnished no reason to expect a very rigid economy in the conduct of his bureau, his honesty is a warrant that peculation will cease to be tolerated there; and on the whole the country will profit largely by the change. Too much importance cannot be attached to this branch of the service. It was the masterly ability of Quartermaster-General Jesup that contributed as much as anything else to our successes in Mexico; it was the incapacity of the same Department in England that caused all the disasters of the war in the Crimea. Recent mismanagement in this particular has already done much to dishearten our volunteers, and to discourage the enlistment of men. We have no doubt Capt. Meigs will at once rectify matters.

The Coming French Steamers—A Chance to be Improved.—In the course of next week, we shall probably witness the arrival here of the French squadron sent out to reinforce the West India fleet. Admiral Raynaud, the commander, comes with instructions to examine all the principal navy-yards and harbors of the coast, from Portland southward. No better opportunity could be afforded, of testifying the national appreciation of the conduct of the French Government, in renewing its declarations of warm friendship, at this critical era of our fate; and we trust the authorities of this City, and of the other places which the Admiral designs to visit, will be prepared to receive him with marked demonstrations of courtesy and respect. Something more than policy exacts such manifestations.

Aiding the Enemy.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* is one of the few Northern journals which from force of habit cannot elevate itself above partisan association. Its issue of yesterday contains a characteristic attack upon Gov. Banks, based upon the oft-refuted falsehood, that he on one occasion declared his willingness to "let the Union slide." While Gov. Banks has always been a steadfast friend of the Union, as a civilian and a statesman, and while he will be as a General in the field, the *Atlas and Argus* must not forget that itself was an influential ally of the Southern conspirators, and only disowned their service when the masses of the Democratic Party compelled it, most reluctantly, to wheel into the patriot ranks.

Southern Art.—The non-intercourse policy has compelled the Southern journals to fall back upon native talent to display the insignia of rebellion in their columns. Southern designers and engravers are relieved from Northern competition. Cuts symbolical of all manner of martial and patriotic topics are printed in the Southern papers, fully equalling the early attempts of Albert Durer, who engraved on wood over 300 years ago. Southern art and Southern civilization, we must reflect, are in their infancy. Both belong to other ages.

Verdict against the Hudson River Railroad, &c.

Troy, Tuesday, June 11.

In the case of Tilly against the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the death of the plaintiff's wife in consequence of injuries received at Sing Sing in 1860, the jury rendered a verdict to-day of $4,000 for plaintiff.

Four laborers were killed on the Central Railroad, near Green Island, this morning. They were on a car loaded with frames for bridge-building, which slipped over as they moved upon it, while crossing a bridge. Two others were wounded. The accident was entirely the fault of want of forethought on the part of those who suffered by it.

Supposed Murder in Pennsylvania.

Scranton, Penn., Tuesday, June 11.

The body of a Mrs. Corwin, who disappeared from Susquehanna County, in this State, on April 29, was found in the woods near Greenville Station, of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, on Sunday last, with her skull and jaw broken. Her husband is under arrest for her murder. They have been separated for about two years. Suspicion is strong against him.

From Washington.

Washington, Tuesday, June 11.

The time for the submission of written arguments in the McCormick Patent Extension case will expire the 20th inst., and Commissioner Holloway will not probably give his decision until the 1st of July.

John L. Hays, of New-Hampshire, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Patent-office, in place of S. Hugart, removed.

Arrival of the Bohemian.

Father Point, Tuesday, June 11.

The *Bohemian* arrived at 8:30 P. M. with 32 cabin and 176 steerage passengers. News anticipated.

The Mails for Europe.

Boston, Tuesday, June 11.

The mails per steamship *America*, for Liverpool *viâ* Halifax, close at the office in this city at 7 o'clock, and she sails at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

New-Jersey.

The Shooting Affair in Hoboken.—It is stated, that after Mr. John Stevenson, of Hoboken, was shot by his son, an *ante-mortem* examination was held, at which Drs. Julien, Chaubert and members of the family were present. That the deceased did not blame his son, and regretted the difficulty which led to it. It is said that there is no ground to sustain a charge of willful murder. The facts in the case will be developed at the inquest as soon as Mrs. Stevenson recovers sufficiently to give her evidence.

Gold for Money.—Every day is removing the injury inflicted upon this city by the downfall of stump-tail currency. The stuff is rapidly disappearing from circulation, and good money is taking its place.

The Express Companies are bringing on an average per day $100,000 of the solid coin, which is disbursed among the farmers in payment of grain and cattle. The wild-cat currency is passing away as fast as the coin comes in to fill the vacuum.

Business is now transacted by the specie standard in this city. Bank notes are taken at what they will bring in gold.

Wisconsin stumptail is treated as merchandise worth 90 or 93 cents on the dollar, or at whatever it can be converted into money. This rule of treating bank notes at what they will bring in gold and silver is the true principle. And by sticking to it our merchants and manufacturers will be enabled to undersell all competitors who receive Wisconsin or any other stumptail at par, in payment for their wares.

The gold standard gives our merchants some 8 per cent. the advantage of their up-Lake neighbors. The self interest of country merchants in Wisconsin and Minnesota will impel them to seek the best and cheapest market in which to make their purchases. A Milwaukee wholesaler must of necessity mark up the prices of his goods 6 or more per cent., if he takes stumptail in payment. It needs no argument or elucidation to prove that he must do so. And this one fact overturns all the fiddle-faddle uttered by the Milwaukee papers about Chicago merchants fearing a loss of trade from adopting the gold standard, while their up-Lake neighbors do business on stump-tail.—*Chicago Tribune, June 7.*

Revolutionary Relics.—Aaron Ackerman, of Allendale, Bergen County, a few days ago plowed up a dozen pewter plates, two large turkey dishes, also of pewter. All were in a good state of preservation. They were packed one within the other, so that they were only corroded around the edges. They had undoubtedly been buried during the time of the Revolution.—*Paterson Guardian, June 8.*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ADRIATIC AT ST. JOHNS.

Privateering Discouraged by England and France.

Declarations of Lord John Russell in Parliament.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE BY THE ARABIA.

Cotton Steady---Breadstuffs Dull---Provisions Quiet.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, June 10,
viâ Sackville, Tuesday, June 11.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from Galway, on the morning of Wednesday, June 5, arrived at this port at 5 o'clock, Monday afternoon. The *Adriatic* has no mails.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, from New-York, arrived off Holyhead at 4:30 on the afternoon of the 3d inst., and steamed up the Mersey safely on Tuesday morning, 4th, having been detained outside all night, on account of low water.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 3d.

The Canadian screw steamship, *North American*, from Quebec, for Londonderry and Liverpool, put into Queenstown on the 1st, disabled, having lost a part of her screw, and would be towed to Liverpool for repairs. The steamship *Jura* is advertised to take her place, and sails from Liverpool on the 6th for Quebec.

The *Adriatic* sailed from Galway on Wednesday morning, 5th inst., and made the passage in 5 days and 8 hours. She experienced head winds all the passage.

The *Adriatic* sailed for New-York at 6 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord John Russell had announced in Parliament that the Government had determined to prohibit privateers and armed vessels from bringing prizes into British ports, and that France intended to abide by its law, which prohibits privateers remaining in port over twenty-four hours, or to dispose of prizes when there. He also said that England and France had sent propositions to Washington, based on the declaration of the Paris Congress, and that an answer was expected by every mail.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the speeches of the American Ministers and others at the recent meeting in Paris, charging them with groundless irritability and anger against England. It also alludes to the violent animadversions of the Northern Press towards England, and says that the Unionists are, in fact, enraged because Great Britain presumes to be neutral. It adds: "If this be the temper of the Northern Press now, what will it become months hence? It is plain that the utmost care and circumspection must be used by every man or party in England to avoid giving offence to either of the incensed belligerents."

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* says that Prince Napoleon, after visiting Algiers, Spain and Portugal, will go to America.

The *Moniteur* has published a decree warning public writers to exercise more moderation in their discussions against the Catholic Clergy.

It is asserted that the Emperor sent an autograph letter to Turin, in which the Roman question was fully stated; that it was favorably received at Turin, and that Victor Emanuel sent a reply to it on the 27th of May.

The conditions stipulated are not known, but it is said teey include on the part of Piedmont neither recognition of the Holy See over the Patrimony of St. Peter, nor any cession of territory.

ITALY.

Count Cavour, after having improved from his first attack, was again taken ill on the 1st, and bled twice. However, no serious fear is entertained. The latest dispatches say he was recovering.

The Italian Parliament stood adjourned till the 5th.

The National *fête* was celebrated on the 2d with great splendor.

Victor Emanuel had distributed new Italian colors to the army.

The Ex-King of Naples had addressed agents abroad protesting against the projected Italian loan.

HUNGARY.

The stormy discussion was continued in the Diet at Pesth on Mr. Deak's proposition relative to an address to the Emperor. Forty-six members, favorable to sending, tendered their resignations.

POLAND.

A procession took place at Warsaw on the 3d, which was not disturbed.

Troops are still encamped in the streets.

TURKEY.

It is said that the International Conferences have decided to establish in Lebanon a Christian Government, the Chief of which shall be of the religion of a majority of the inhabitants, and directly dependent on the Porte.

INDIA.

The Bombay telegraph, of May 12, announces that the India budget and financial statement had been submitted to the Legislative Council, and was satisfactory.

No definite order for the amalgamation of the armies had been received by the Indian officers.

The Brazil mails reached Lisbon. Rio de Janeiro dates to May 9 are received. Coffee—Good firsts, 6$000 to 6$200 reis; shipments since last mail, 159,000 bags; stock in port, 140,000 bags.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ARABIA.

Halifax, Tuesday, June 11.

The London journals have leaders upon the repeal of the paper duty, and seem generally of the opinion that the majority of the Ministers, though small, is sufficient to insure their retention of office for some time, and deter the Opposition from making another trial of strength during the present session.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Packington called attention to the comparative progress made by France and England in the construction of armor-covered vessels, in which France was obtaining a marked and formidable superiority, and inquired what were the intentions of the Government on the subject.

Lord Paget acknowledged that the French were taking steps largely to augment their iron Navy. Most of the vessels have only been laid down, and it would take years in building them, and England would, in all probability, be found equally well prepared as it was the intention of the Government to have five more vessels constructed, to be built internally of wood, but cased with iron and shot-proof.

In the House of Lords there was a discussion on the India supply of cotton. Earl Grey pledged the Government to do all in its power to advance the growth of the staple in India.

At a meeting of the Great Ship Company it was stated that the employment of the ship by the Federal Government would not be in accordance with the Queen's proclamation. The agents of the ship have therefore been instructed to procure 3,000 tons of freight at about 25s. per ton. The chairman proposed that £35,000 be realized upon debentures, leaving the ten per cent. to be secured by mortgage on the vessel. The resolution was adopted.

It appears that the Great Powers will guarantee the integrity of the Papal Territory.

The King of Sardinia has withdrawn his exequatur from the Consuls of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Mecklenburgh.

Count Cavour has been ill, but is recovering.

In the Italian House of Deputies a committee had been appointed on the bill for the National armament, projected by Garibaldi. The House unanimously agreed to the organization of two hundred battalions of National Guards, to be composed of men between thirty-five and forty years of age.

There is no other news of interest by the *Arabia*.

THE DERBY RACE.

The Derby race was won by the unknown horse *Kettle-Drum*, against whom the betting was sixteen to one.

Eighteen horses ran for the Derby. The favorites were *Dundee* and *Diophantus*. The horses came in, *Kettle-Drum* first, *Dundee* second, *Diophantus* third.

Kettle-Drum, a bright chestnut, won by a length.

Dundee, a black horse, came in collision and faltered, but beat *Diophantus*, a chestnut, by a head, who beat *Aurelaine*, fourth, by a neck. The others were nowhere.

The following was the result of the Oaks:

Eighteen fillies ran. *Brown Duchess* was first, *Lady Rifona* second, and *Fairwater* third.

Commercial News by the Adriatic.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

June 3.—The sales of Cotton to-day reached 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and steady.

TRADE REPORT.

There had been no market since the sailing of the *Arabia*, but private advices were favorable.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

June 3.—The Breadstuffs Market was generally dull. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co., report: Flour dull, and buyers demand a reduction. Wheat is quiet, at easier, but quotably unchanged prices. Corn quiet; mixed 31s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—3D.

Provisions are generally quiet. Various circulars report: Beef and Pork steady. Bacon heavy and almost unsalable. Cheese has slightly declined. Lard dull, at 52s @53s. 6d. Tallow dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—3D.

Sugar quiet. Coffee quiet. Rice steady. Ashes quiet; Pots, 39s.

LONDON MARKETS—3D, EVENING.

Breadstuffs dull. Wheat has a declining tendency. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee firm. Tea quiet. Rice firm. Tallow slow of sale, but unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—JUNE 3.

Consols closed to-day at 90⅝@90¾ for money.

LATEST—BY TELEGRAPH TO GALWAY.

Liverpool, Tuesday evening, June 4.

In the Cotton market to day the sales reached 15,000 bales, including 7,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm and active.

Breadstuffs—Flour very dull; Wheat dull, with a declining tendency; Corn dull; Mixed, 30s. 6d.@31s.

Provisions steady.

London, Tuesday afternoon, June 4.

Consols closed at 90⅝@90¾. ex dividend.

American Stocks—Sales of Erie Railroad Shares at 21; Illinois Central, 40, dis.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Republican Central Club—Western Virginia Represented.—The regular weekly meeting of the Republican Central Club was held last evening at Cooper Institute—D. D. T. Marshall in the Chair.

Dr. Gould introduced a resolution with a lengthy preamble, setting forth that the Republican party was unfairly deprived of its share of the one thousand offices in the gift of the Collector of this port, the same being still held by Democrats. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to confer with appointing officials and other Republican Committees in this City, and take such action as they may deem best to correct this evil and prevent the continuance of this injustice to the Republican party.

The resolution was adopted, and after an ineffectual effort to have it re-considered, the President appointed the following gentlemen the Committee: Messrs. Gould, Griffin, Smith, Skidmore and Abbott. Mr. Wharton was then introduced, who spoke of the history of affairs in Western Virginia, including the political causes which have led to the present divided condition of the State. He fully vindicated the loyalty of the people of that section of the State, evinced by their giving 40,000 majority against secession. The hardworking character of her population; the absence of common schools and consequent lack of education; their political system, with their *viva voce* system of voting; their unequal share of taxation; the enormous public debt, *which will never be paid*, were commented on. The final resolve of the western part of Virginia, which the speaker predicted would be taken by the Convention now in session, to divide the State, produced strong demonstrations of approval. He believed, also, that the United States Government would sustain them in their patriotic attempt to relieve themselves of the incubus so long resting upon them. Western Virginia was to be the battle-ground of this great contest. He paid a high compliment to Col. Kelly, the commander of the gallant regiment of Western Virginia, which routed the rebels at Phillippa. Ten other regiments could easily be raised in the same section, to sustain the Government, if they could have the necessary assistance. He closed by making a strong appeal for aid from the citizens of New-York and the Eastern States, for the loyal men of Western Virginia. Mr. Anderson sung a patriotic song, "The Flag of the Union." A series of resolutions were adopted, commending the loyal citizens of Virginia to the support of the citizens of New-York.

Board of Supervisors.—The Board held a meeting yesterday, President Stewart in the Chair. A communication was received from Mr. Purdy, stating that it had been the practice of the Comptroller and County Treasurer for some years back, to pay a large portion of the State taxes before the actual collection of the same, and that no interest had been claimed or allowed for the money thus advanced. He wished to ascertain at what time the quota of the County is payable to the State, and whether this County is required to pay any amount for school or other purposes before the same had been collected by law. In reply to a resolution of inquiry, the Harlem Bridge Commissioners submitted a report, stating that the work is progressing speedily, and that the sinking of the cylinders for the central draw will be finished in about six weeks—that nearly all the materials for constructing a coffer dam, for the purpose of building the south abutment pier had been supplied, and that the contractor had laid down a railway for the conveyance of the materials. One thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed, and the Board then adjourned till Tuesday next.

A Boarding-House Thief.—A number of complaints have recently been lodged with the Police Department against a shrewd German thief, known as John Morrissey, *alias* "Black Morris," whose custom has been to ingratiate himself into their good graces of boarding-house keepers, and then decamp with such booty as he could steal from the guests. Detective Dusenberry, and Officer King, of the Tenth Precinct, yesterday caught the accused, finding in his possession four gold watches and quantities of other jewelry, all of which is most likely to have been stolen. The prisoner was subsequently identified by three of the guests of the house No. 130 Prince-street, where he a few weeks since exercised his peculating propensities and carried off a considerable amount of clothing. He scarcely attempts to deny his guilt, and will most likely be quartered for a term of years at Sing Sing. His likeness has long adorned a niche in the Rogues' Gallery.

Who wants a Beautiful Baby?—Last Monday, Rev. Messrs. Vanmeter and Toles entered their Home, No. 26 New Bowery, with their family of about 180 little wanderers. Seven young children (one a little girl of two years) were given to them; for these homes are earnestly sought. Yesterday their family increased to more than *two hundred*; a happier company of children was not in the City. Universal liberality has been shown in fitting up the Home under the care of these gentlemen. Food, clothes, bedding, coal, books and stationery, would be gratefully received and judiciously appropriated. Address Rev. W. C. Vanmeter, Superintendent Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 26 New Bowery.

Practicing upon a Police Captain.—Capt. George W. Walling, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, yesterday caused the arrest of Thomas Murphy, a carriage-maker, living at No. 163 East Twenty-fifth-street, on a charge of having defrauded him of $33. The captain alleged that he left a carriage at the shop of the accused in East Twenty-first-street for repairs, and paid the sum in question into the hands of the accused. The latter, however, refused to give a receipt for the amount, and also decided to keep possession of the carriage. In his examination Murphy pleaded not guilty. Justice Quackenbush nevertheless held him for trial.

Trial Trip of the Mercedita.—The screw steamer *Mercedita* yesterday made a successful trial trip down the Bay. Some one hundred persons accompanied the steamer, including the Marine Band of the United States ship *North Carolina*. The vessel and her engines received much commendation. She is about 900 tons register, and is very strongly built.

Harbormaster Investigation.—The Senate Committee, yesterday, resumed their investigations of the alleged misconduct of the New-York Harbormasters. Only one witness was examined, but no material facts were elicited.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Buckingham, of Conn.; Hon. D. W. Gooch, of Melrose, N. Y.; Lieut. Slemmer, of the U. S. A., (late in command of Fort Pickens,) and lady; Capt. Bartlett, of Dunkirk; J. Holbrook, of Conn.; A. Wing, of Albany; and Lieut. R. H. Jones, of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Rufus King and lady, of Wis; Rev. Jas. Abercrombie, of Erie, Pa.; and Thomas Kincaid, of Glasgow, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. H. Schoonmaker, of Kingston; S. F. Mills, of the U. S. A.; H. Rowland and W. C. Johnson, of Philadelphia; J. Spooner, of Savannah, and J. F. McCleary, of the Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Harvey Baldwin and lady, of Syracuse; Alderman Crane, of Boston; H. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell; W. S. Hubbell, of Bath; Dr. Henry Cook, of Long Island; N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport; and A. Van Vechten, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. Augustus Rawlings, from Fortress Monroe; Alexander Morrison, of Albany, and B. Girard, of Boston, are at the Everett House.

H. Ritchie, aid-de-camp to Gov. Andrews; T. P. J. Goddart, of Providence; J. Olmstead, of Hartford; R. M. Bradford, of Newport, and J. Ledru, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. A. Flowet and Rev. J. Doherty, of Honesdale, and Mr. Nickerson, of Kansas, are at the La Farge House.

An Appeal for Aid.

A gentleman of high literary ability, well-known by his contributions to literature, as well as by his efforts in other departments, and who has been honorably connected with the public service, has been reduced, through a protracted, and, it is feared, a permanent blindness, to a condition of extreme pecuniary embarrassment. The Editor of The Times knows the circumstances of the case, and makes this appeal to those who may be disposed to aid the gentleman referred to and his suffering family. Any moneys that may be sent to this office for their relief, will be gratefully acknowledged and properly applied.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Prize Fight Interfered with by the Police.—The pugilists, Wood and King, whose names are familiar in connection with the Willett's Point affair a year since, made arrangements for a prize fight to take place near East New-York, yesterday morning. Capt. Mullen, of the Sixth Precinct, received information of the affair at 2 o'clock, and, with a force of twenty men, started for the scene. He found the preparations for the fight had been made in a meadow, near the hotel of John J. Snediker. The alarm being given, however, the parties and their friends fled, and no arrests were made. After ineffectual pursuit, the police returned to the city.

Trotting.

TROT BETWEEN LADY SUFFOLK AND BELLE BRANDON AT THE UNION COURSE.

Yesterday afternoon a trot took place over the Union Course, Long Island, between g. m. *Lady Suffolk*, Hiram Woodruff, and b. m. *Belle Brandon*, D. Talman, for a match of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The following is the result:

Lady Suffolk	1	1	1
Belle Brandon	2	2	2

Time—2:40¾; 2:40½; 2:48.

During the trot, which was a remarkably fine one, the rain fell in torrents. Though the *Lady* won, *Belle* had the call in betting at the rate of $100 to $80. A large amount of money changed hands on the race.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the trot between *Flora Temple* and the Kentucky gelding was postponed. *Flora*, however, in the mile races, is the favorite at $100 to $30. In the two and three mile races, *John Morgan*, the Kentucky horse, has the call, as his owner is willing to back any amount of money on him, and *Flora's* backers do not know how fast he is. The first race takes place on Thursday next, June 13, over the Centreville Course, Long Island.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

$300,000.
Summer Clothing.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Cor. of Warren-st., and cor. of Grand and Broadway
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
SUMMER CLOTHING
to be found in the City.

Having turned our entire force and means into th Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents—Black or Brown.—Best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists. Inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

Vreeland.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 11, Sarah, only daughter of David and Catharine Vreeland, aged 2 years, 5 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents No. 168 West 40th st. Her remains will be taken to English Neighborhood, N. J., for interment.

Houghtalin.—In this City, on Monday, June 10, Mrs. Catharine Houghtalin, wife of Andrew J. Hull, and daughter of the late James H. Houghtalin, in the 25th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her brothers, John Francis and James, Jr., and of her brother-in-law, Marcellus N. Dunn, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 51 Hammond st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Hicks.—In this City, on Monday, June 10, Charles L. Hicks, only son of the late Scott Hicks, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 42d st., near 2d av., this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Evergreens Cemetery.

Hurley.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 11, John Wm. Hurley, only son of Peter and Ann Hurley, aged 8 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 289 Madison st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Woglom.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 11, of paralysis, Capt. Abraham C. Woglom, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 P. M., at his late residence, No. 71 3d st. His remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment, on Thursday morning.

Banta.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 11, Harriet C. Banta, daughter of Peter A. and Caroline Banta, aged 17 years, 2 months and 19 days.

Her funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

Amerman.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 9, Anna D., only daughter of John D. and Sarah A. Amerman, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 188 East Warren-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

Law.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 11, Rev. Joseph Law, aged 62 years and 8 months.

The funeral services will take place at the South 5th-st., M. E. Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without farther notice.

Wells.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, June 10, Albert T. Wells, aged 52 years.

The body has been taken to Westhampton, L. I., for interment.

Cropsey.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 10, Clara Antoinette, eldest daughter of Jasper E. and Clara Cropsey.

Notice will be given of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

Suter.—In Jersey City, on Monday, June 10, after a short illness, Frederick Suter, in the 57th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Presbyterian Church, in Barrow st.

Dayton.—On Sunday, June 9, Gregory, infant son of James W. and Clara C. Dayton aged 11 months and 19 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 81 Warren st., Jersey City, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

Payntar.—At Dutch Kills, L. I., on Tuesday, June 11, Mrs. Elizabeth Payntar, in the 88th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Patterson.—At Dobbs' Ferry, on Tuesday, June 11, James William Patterson, only son of James and Ann Patterson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Willis.—In Metuchin, N. J., on Saturday, June 8, Capt. Henry H. B. Willis.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class, 327.—June 11, 1861.
25, 9, 71, 37, 18, 6, 63, 14, 55, 61, 65, 48.
Kentucky, Class 328.—June 11, 1861.
36, 55, 29, 23, 27, 75, 31, 10, 64, 60, 26, 54, 66, 8.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JUST RECEIVED, PER
SHIP "VANGUARD,"
And will be opened on Wednesday, 12th inst.,
500 of those white FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
190 Pieces, $27.

Our numerous customers who were disappointed some time since, in consequence of our running out of these desirable sets, can now have an opportunity of supplying themselves.

ALSO,
FINE BROOKLYN CUT-GLASS GOBLETS,
per dozen, $4.
CHAMPAGNES, $3 25. CLARETS, $3. WINES, $1 50.
SET OF FOUR DECANTERS, $8 75.
SILVER-PLATED WARE, and other goods, at equally Low prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. R. LE ROY,
No. 90 Cedar-st.,
New-York.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS, ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—All persons wearing the above substitutes should get one of Selpho's Rubber-Girdles (right secured). This invaluable instrument, by its elastic, life-like feeling, gives a soft and easy bearing to the stump, and the wearer can walk twice the distance, with far greater ease and no chafing. Price $5. Sent by mail, with full directions. Address, with return stamp, to WM. SELPHO, Inventor, No. 516 Broadway, New-York.

MILITARY.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS,
CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

New-York Medical Association,
Corner of Broadway and Astor place.

THE TREASURER OF THE NEW-YORK Medical Association for the Supply of Lint and Bandages, &c., to the Army, has secured the following donations of cash since the last report: Mrs. Greenwood, $10; Mrs. Evans, $10; Mrs. E. D. Sprague, $5; Mrs. Fourdon, $20; A. C. Bull, $25; St. Peter's Church, Chelsea, $68 50; Panama Railroad Company, $100; Dr. J. Anderson, $10; Henry Oothout, $100; Dr. J. W. Batchelder, $20; a Lady, $10; Dr. S. P. Camman, $10; Dr. E. Delafield, $10; Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, $10; Dr. J. Watson, $10; Dr. W. Detmold, 10.

J. HARSEN, M. D., Treasurer.

MILITARY AND CAMP UTENSILS.—Soyer's Camp Stove, the only compact and good article in market. We have received letters from those who have it in use, and approve of it as the best. We are able to furnish any number at short notice, and at lower prices than any stove in market. A full assortment of canteens, camp kettles, mess pans, folding stools and chairs; camp chest complete, with every article for table and field use. An improved folding cot, strong and compact. BALDWIN & JOHNSTON, No. 63 Maiden-lane, New York.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—COL. CHAS. H. INNES.—All members of this regiment are hereby ordered to report for duty at the Head-quarters, 49th-st., North River, at once, for muster into the service of the United States, when they will receive their pay and uniforms. Fifty recruits wanted.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY!—THE MEMBERS OF First Volunteer Cavalry Regiment are requested to attend a meeting, at Head quarters, Palace Garden, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

NEW BOOKS.

BOOK-BUYERS, ATTENTION!
ONLY TEN DAYS MORE.
CLOSE OF THE
GREAT SALE OF BOOKS
AT NO. 625 BROADWAY.

Book-buyers wishing to avail themselves of the present unprecedented opportunity to procure good books at an average of

LESS THAN HALF PRICE,

Are invited to avail themselves of the present occasion to add to their libraries, as the sale at the present list prices will

POSITIVELY CLOSE ON THE 18TH INST.

The Books are all in good order and warranted perfect. Please call and examine the stock.

H. W. DERBY, No. 625 Broadway.

TIMELY WARNING.—EVERY MOTHER should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician which has stood the test of many, many years and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere, at 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium. Sold everywhere, 25 cents per bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW AGAIN.

Mrs. WINSLOW, an old and experienced nurse, has devoted herself for more than thirty years exclusively to the care of children. She has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which we believe a most invaluable preparation, not only for children teething, but in all cases of Dysentery or Diarrhœa. We speak of what we know, when we say this SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a perfect charm in the above cases. We have witnessed the most satisfactory and pleasing results from the use of it, upon suffering infants and children, in a great variety of cases. It gives universal satisfaction, is perfectly safe for the feeblest infant, and pleasant to the taste. We sincerely believe the mother who has a child suffering from any of the above complaints, and neglects to provide this medicine for its relief and cure, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest, and restore it to health.

MRS. WINSLOW VS. CRYING CHILDREN.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and

THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS THANK
MRS. WINSLOW

for the health of their children, by the use of her invaluable article.

Beware of Counterfeits.

None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT.
THE WORKS OF THE CANADA POWDER COMPANY, NEAR HAMILTON, CANADA, FOR SALE.

The property of this Company will be offered for public competition, if not previously disposed of by private sale, at Hamilton, Canada, on the 27th day of June, 1861, at 12 noon.

The Canada Powder Company's Works are in complete working order, capable of manufacturing 160 kegs per day, constructed in 1855, on the most approved principle, and with the latest improvements, at a cost of $82,000.

There are 140 acres of land attached to the works, with an ample supply of water.

For particulars as to title and terms of sale apply to
Messrs. BURTON, SADLIER & BRUCE,
Hamilton, Canada.
Or to G. ATKINSON, No. 54 Cliff-st., N. Y.
T. N. BEST, Auctioneer.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.
Medallion and Velvets from 9s. to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

LYONS'
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER,
The original genuine article for exterminating roaches, bed-bugs, ants, garden insects, &c. It is free from poison.
LYONS' Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold by all dealers everywhere.
D. S. BARNES (late BARNES & PARK) wholesale and retail medicine dépôt, 202 Broadway, New-York.

PLATED TEA SETS—SIX PIECES FOR $20.—Some new styles very rich tea sets—6 pieces for $20, usually sold for $35. A general assortment of fine plated ware at equally low prices, at the old stand (30 years in one place) of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, who for a long time has lived at No. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, as chambermaid and waitress; desires a similar situation, as the family with whom she now is, is about removing from the city. She can be seen at No. 150 Hicks-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as children's maid and seamstress; is capable of doing general household work; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, opposite 5th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; will take care of children and do plain sewing; willing to travel in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 431 7th-av. Has the best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or as laundress; has no objection to go in the country. The best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 65 St. Marks-place, 8th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or taking care of children; best of City reference given from her last place; to be seen for two days at No. 292 Hicks, corner of Pacific-st., in the store, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waiter; would take care of children and travel with a lady; has good reference from her last place; can be seen for 2 days at No. 28 Barrow-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork, or fine washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No 433 4th av., between 30th and 31st sts. second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a competent girl as chambermaid, and to assist in waiting; she is a good plain sewer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. She may be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 44 West 11th-st

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; one to cook, wash and iron; have the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at their present employer's No. 108 West 22d-st,

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Two girls, with first class City recommendations wish to obtain situations in respectable private families—one as chambermaid and laundress; the other as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 2 East 23d st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference given. Call for two days, at No. 133 West 13th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A family who can recommend a competent and worthy young woman, wish to obtain a good situation for her. Apply at No 51 Pine-st., back office or to Mrs. CLAIR, No. 4 4th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or will take charge of an invalid lady; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 31st st. near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress No objection to go in the country. Is leaving on account of the family going in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's. Good City references. Call at No. 3 East 31st-st. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation in a private family by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to either City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 99 West 37th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of children; can do all kinds of embroidery No objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No 257 East 13th st., near Avenue A, first floor front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, with three years' City reference from her present employer, wishes the above situation, or one as nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework; will go in the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, for two days. Wages very moderate.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Protestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would mind children and do plain sewing, or travel with a family to Europe; has the best of City reference Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Clarkson-st., Room No. 8.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A competent girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; can give best of City reference; lived seven years in last place. Call at No. 288 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a well-recommended girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 111 West 43d st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl; good reference can be given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 54 Gansevoort-st., 3d floor

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat and perfectly trustworthy young woman with good City reference, desires a situation in City or country in above capacity; will assist in washing; wages moderate to a nice family. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

AS COMPANION.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, the daughter of an officer in the British Army, who has been accustomed from childhood to wealth and all its accessories, but now in reduced circumstances, wishes a position as companion to a lady of refinement and high social position, would not object to assist her in such duties as she performs herself; salary not required; or would act as governess to small children, whose respective ages do not exceed 12 years. Apply at the Convent of Mercy corner of Houston and Mulberry sts., before 12 o'clock A. M. for three days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker, and will assist with the washing if required; has no objections to go to the country for the summer. and can obtain the best of City reference from her last place. Please apply at No. 41 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED. BY A GERMAN PROTestant woman a situation as first class cook. Has lived in some of the best families in England, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 45 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats game and all kinds of desserts; best City reference Call for two days at 289 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RELIABLE woman, (with six years' City reference,) a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist at washing and ironing; no objections to country. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, over the grocery, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman; is a first class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies, and desserts, is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 478 4th av., near 31st-st., until engaged. The best of City reference.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; she understands her business in all its branches; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen at her late employer's, No 203 Madison-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as cook in a private family; can do all kinds of plain cooking, washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 431 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; has no objection to go to the country Has the best of City reference for five years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 76 Morton-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A woman as excellent cook in a private family; can give most excellent reference. Call at No. 28 3d-av., for two days, in the milliner's store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; is a good cook, willing to do washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; best of City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c—Situations wanted, by two cousins, excellent servants; the cook lived 5 years in her last situation; is a most excellent baker and a good cook; does up linens in style; makes good pastry; wages $7; the other is 19 years of age; is a good waitress and chambermaid, or nurse, and can do neat sewing; wages $6. Call or address No. 216 East 23d st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c—Situations wanted by two respectable girls; one as good cook. washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen at their present place No objection to the country. Call at No 126 West 34th-st. between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen until Thursday.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation; as good plain cook and to assist in the washing, or would go as laundress; has lived with some of the best families in the city, and has good City references. Would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable American woman as cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; the best of reference will be given; she can be seen for two days. Call at No. 358 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED. BY A respectable young woman. to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of meats and poultry; is a good baker; no objection to the country; City reference given. Call at No. 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook and first rate baker; understands all kinds of pastries and desserts and ice creams, and if required, has no objection to take part of the washing. Has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 23 East 12th-st, in the tailor's store.

AS COOK, &c.—A COUNTRY SERVANT DEsires a situation in the country; can cook, bake bread, pies and cake, and wash and iron first-rate; is also a good dairy maid; is not afraid of work. Call at No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS good plain cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Apply at No. 83 3d av., near 12th-st, in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as professed cook would assist in washing. Call at No. 118 7th-av., first floor, over the store.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two Scotch girls, sisters, situations; one as cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; would prefer to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 7th-av., corner of 18th-st., on the third floor, back room.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG English girl wishes a situation as first class chambermaid, or would do the housework of a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 West 28th-st., near 7th-av, third floor, back room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY REspectable Protestant woman wishes to obtain a situation as cook and laundress. Best of City reference as regards character and capacity, shown. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is willing to make herself generally useful; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as plain cook and washer and ironer; is capable of taking a laundress' place if required; no objection to the country; would prefer to go to Europe with a family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Scotch girl, who is thoroughly competent for her duties desires a situation. in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker; a first-class washer and ironer; can manage milk and butter. Any family wanting a good, reliable domestic will call at No. 376 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as good plain cook. and is a first rate washer and ironer. and first-rate baker, or would go as chambermaid and laundress; has no objections to go the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 196 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as good cook, good washer and ironer, has the best of City references no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 145 East 24th st, third floor, between 1st and 2d avs

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—Wanted a situation by a young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer or would do the general housework of a family; would like to go a short distance in the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th st, first floor.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 167 20th-st, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A young woman, with good reference, wishes a situation in City or country; can cook and wait, bake bread and pie and wash and iron first-rate; is a good dairy maid. Can be seen at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family; is an excellent washer and ironer, and can do plain cooking Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No 391 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., top floor, front room. Good City reference given.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A NEAT AND obliging young woman wants a situation to do general housework; is a good cook; makes very good bread and pies, and is an excellent laundress; will milk cows, and make butter; is very willing; a home preferred to high wages Best reference, will go to any part of the country Call at No 820 Broadway, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do general housework is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting or laundress; no objection to country; best references from last place. Call at No. 261 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for 2 days, in rear

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young woman wishes a situation to do general housework and assist in washing and ironing. Can give best City references. Apply for two days at No. 75 West 17th-st, between 6th and 7th avs. No objection to country.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable Protestant young woman wishes a situation to do general housework in a small family. Can give best of City references. Apply at No. 77 Henry-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl to do general housework in a small private family, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to go in the country for the Summer; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 Amity-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED IN Jersey City, for an excellent girl, to do general housework. Good reference from last place. Call at No. 88 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by a respectable widow woman to take charge of a gentleman's house while the family would be absent in the country; would also do the washing if required: can give the best of reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt factory.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable English woman, as housekeeper to a lady or gentleman; is a first-class cook, and will be useful in any kind of light work. Call for one week at No. 146 West 18th-st. place, between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a private family as housekeeper, or to take charge of a house; can give the best of City reference Can be seen at No. 202 East 30th-st., or at No. 123 East 20th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A PROTESTANT American woman is desirous of getting employment as housekeeper, or to take charge of children, or to do general housework. Good reference. Apply at No. 102 Washington-st., Brooklyn

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID and laundress.—A most competent young woman, with six years' city reference from her present employer, wishes the above situation; is a thorough laundress; will go to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway for two days. A steady place preferred to high wages.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for an excellent laundress and chambermaid; she would go to the country for the Summer. She can be seen at her employer's, No. 7 East 13th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A GOOD family seamstress, a situation in some respectable private family; can cut and make all kinds of ladies' under garments; can sew neatly; also understands shirt-making; has no objection to wait on a lady; good City reference given. Call or send to No. 48 East 22d st, near 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS—SITUATION WANTED AS seamstress by a competent person, an American; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; or as nurse and seamstress; would assist with chamberwork; would go to the country. Call or address, for two days, No. 10 Navy-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; also understands waiting on a lady and hair dressing; has the best of City reference Can be seen at No. 311 Bowery, between 4th and 5th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress, and to take care of children; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of plain sewing Apply at No. 82 3d av., near 12th-st., in the store. Good City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a seamstress who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 119 5th av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a seamstress understands all kinds of family sewing; would go by the week or month. Call at her present employer's, No. 12 East 22d st. for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress or nurse; has no objection to do light chamber work, or could wait on an invalid lady; references as to character and ability can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 660 Greenwich st., near Hudson st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—SITUAtion wanted, by an experienced person, as seamstress and nurse, or as chambermaid or to wait on an invalid lady; has good City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 17th st, between 6th and 7th avs, first floor, front room, rear building.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a respectable young girl; is capable of the care of children; is willing and obliging; would do light chamberwork; no objection to the country. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 120 West 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl aged 16 a situation as child's nurse, or to wait on grown children. Apply at No. 179 West 11th-st, between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; is very fond of children; or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objections to the country; has the best of City references Can be seen, for two days, at No. 44 32d st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer or nurse and chambermaid; no objection to go in the country or to travel with a lady for the Summer; the best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 62 East 28th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl a situation as nurse and seamstress or as nurse and chambermaid, and waitress; or to do general housework for a small family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 59 West 31st-st., basement, near 6th av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress. or seamstress; operates on the machine, cuts and fits plain dresses The best City reference given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 102 West 27th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation to take care of children and sew, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; would have no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 73 West 20th st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable German girl; or will do chamberwork Apply at No. 605 4th-st., between avenues B and C, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN English young woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle, or can take a place as lady's maid; is an excellent hair-dresser; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman as child's nurse; can give good City references; no objection to the country. Inquire at the trimming-store, No. 226 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as infant's nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid and seamstress; good reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as wet nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. her own baby is two months old; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; home preferable to high wages; good reference. Call at No 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A PROTESTant woman, from many years' experience is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand if required. No objections to grown children; is also a good seamstress recommended by first class families in this City. Apply at No. 269 21st st, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as infant's nurse and seamstress; will be found a most responsible and trustworthy nurse; would go in the country for the Summer: excellent City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY desires to procure a situation for a most respectable Scotch woman, as nurse, or to do chamberwork and sewing; she is perfectly capable, and good in every respect. Call at No. 9 West 35th st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED. A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman, as waitress in a private family; understands waiting. Would like to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 193 East 26th-st., top floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY respectable young woman, a situation as waitress, or to do waiting and chamberwork; she thoroughly understands her business, and would be willing to go into the country, or to Newport for the Summer. Apply at No. 17 East 16th st, from the hours of 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a first-class waitress, or would assist in chamberwork, &c. Has no objection to go to the country Best of City references Call for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE, COMpetent woman desires a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can give best City reference. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st, for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid; best City reference given; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 191 East 7th st, third floor front room.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st. near Broadway formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants German and French languages spoken A lady in attendance.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman a situation as waiting-maid, or to take charge of an invalid; would have no objections to go to Europe Has the best of City references Can be seen at No. 69 West 44th-st., for three days.

TO MIND CHILDREN, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL 16 years of age. wants a situation to mind children and make herself useful. Can be seen for three days at No. 399 4th av, in the store.

MALES.

AS BUTLER AND VALET, OR TRAVELING SERVANT.—The advertiser a steady, respectable man with the best of English and New-York City reference, wants employment in the above capacity. Address BUTLER, for two days at Henry A. Kerr's, No. 746 Broadway

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a single man; the advertiser is a most thorough groom and steady driver; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is not afraid of hard work; has no objection to working in a garden; would like to make himself useful. The best of City reference can be given. Call on, or address S. L., at No. 171 Grand st., in the saddlery store or at No. 9 John st.

AS COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man 27 years of age; is single; understands his business well; is not afraid of hard work; country preferred for the summer; best of City reference Call or address COACHMAN, at Mr. Stillings', harness-maker No 1,022 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a single man, in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate; highest recommendation is given; is obliging. Call or address P. BRADY, at R. Campbell's saddlery, No 50 4th-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH first-class references, wants a situation as coachman or groom, either in this City or country. A note addressed for J W B, No 258 East 9th st., will be promptly attended to for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single Englishman as coachman and gardener; understands his business; is willing and obliging; City reference if required. Address JOHN, Box No. 111 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young Frenchman, with good reference, wishes a situation at moderate wages; he is a good and careful driver; is also a good plain gardener, and likes to keep the place in order. Apply at No. 421 Broadway up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness, and is a careful driver; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to the country Address M. M., Box No. 204 Times Office, or No 39 Market st. for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a young man who understands his business; is a careful driver, can work in a garden. and is very obliging; no objection to the country. Inquire for two days, for E. M., at No. 161, corner of Duane and Hudson sts., or address G. M., box No 204 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business who has lived with some of the most respectable families in Europe; is willing to make himself generally useful: the best of reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 205 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; has no objection to City or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address B., Box No 217 Times Office. for two days.

AS FARMER.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as farmer; understands all kinds of work on a farm the care of horses and cattle; can milk cows; is willing to make himself generally useful; will not be hard about wages. Address M. C., Box 214 Times Office.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a single young man as farmer or plain gardener understands the care of horses and cows and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; best of reference given. Address J. C., Box No. 200, Times Office for two days.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A German man and his wife wish situations; the man is a good farmer understanding all its branches; is also a good and careful driver, and a good plain gardener; the wife can cook. bake bread, cake and pie, is also a good washer and ironer, and dairymaid; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a Prussian, married, wife and one child; has been many years in this country; has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its branches; fully competent in the management of greenhouse and grapery; can give satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Address E. F., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man in the above capacity; who understands his business thoroughly in all branches connected therewith; is also competent in laying out places in first-class style. &c. Any gentleman wishing a competent man may obtain such by applying or addressing S. T., at Thorburn's Warehouse, No. 15 John-st., for three days.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A SITUation wanted by a single young man, as gardener and coachman; he understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, greenhouse flowers; and can take care of any gentleman's place; he also understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; good references will be given. Address a note to J. M., Box No. 199 Times Office, or can be seen for two days at No. 15 Ann st, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a steady, sober, industrious man, who thoroughly understands his business in both branches of the above capacity, Can furnish the best of testimonials as regards his capabilities. Address F. F, Box No. 207 Times Office, until engaged.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer, by a man that understands his business in every branch in the above capacity, and can raise all kinds of garden and farm produce, also the raising of stock; he would take contracts of keeping gentlemen's gardens in order if required. Address R. L. G., Box No. 179 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener, and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended. Address R. W., Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A FREE AND ACcepted Mason, from Scotland, a situation as light porter in a store or warehouse; not afraid of hard work, and will be contented with small pay; was for 10 years in a grocery and liquor establishment in Scotland. Should any brother observe this, and have any idea where the advertiser might have a chance of employment, address, for two days, GEOMETRY, Box No. 170 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE MAN, a situation as waiter; City reference from his last place, in which he has lived three years; can clean and care plate; no objections to the country or to travel. Seen for two days at No 64 West 18th-st., second door from 6th-av., or address L. D., Box No. 197 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable Protestant man, with good recommendations; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address G. E., Box No. 214 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED, WANTED, WANTED.—AN ENGlishman and his wife wish immediate employment; the man as coachman and groom, or to make himself generally useful; the wife as first-class meat and pastry cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. No objection to any part of the City or country. Just left their last situations with first-class City reference. Address C. M. W., Box No. 209 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR NEW-YORK. BY a nice lad, 17 years of age, of genteel parentage, a situation in a store of any kind that is respectable. Wages not the chief object, or would learn a nice trade; best of reference given and required. Address J. R., care of James Wilson, 27th-st. and 3d-av., South Brooklyn, or Box 158 Times office.

SERVANTS—BOTH MALE AND FEMALE. FOR various household duties and other labor, and for either the City or country, can now be procured among the recently arrived immigrants, and at reasonable wages on application at the Labor Exchange and Intelligence Office, Castle Garden. No fees charged to employers

AN EXPERIENCED APOTHECARY wishes employment. Can bring the best of City references. Call or address No. 174 East 34th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A STEWARD AND CHIEF WAITER.—Wanted in the capacity of steward and chief waiter, a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can bring the best of testimonials as to character and ability Apply immediately, or address TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, Nyack, on the Hudson.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURance Company, a gentleman of influence and standing, to solicit life risks among our commercial and moneyed men; one who has energy and perseverance, can make a favorable arrangement. Address Box No. 871 Post-office.

CANVASSERS WANTED—TO SELL THE NEW-YORK SHIPPER'S AND CONSIGNEE'S GUIDE, an invaluable work for every merchant. Liberal terms to the right men Apply at BAKER & GODWIN'S office Tribune Buildings.

AN OFFICE BOY WANTED.—SALARY $50. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 4,119 Post office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first class boarding-house on July 3. for a season of ten weeks. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this charming Summer retreat should apply immediately to

L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co. New-York.
Wm Lottimer, Esq. New-York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
R. Squires Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A Cook Hull, M D., Brooklyn.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, N. J., OPPOSITE Keyport will be open on the 15th inst. It is situated on a high bluff, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and adjacent country, and within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing; good bathing, sailing and fishing Terms moderate, to suit the times. Steamboats leave Robinson st at 8 A M and 4 P. M. Apply to C L Averry & Co., No. 370 Broadway; Capt. Arrowsmith, steamer *Keyport*, or the proprietor.

H. W. ABBOTT.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, will be in complete readiness for the reception of guests by the 15th inst. This well-known hotel is pleasantly located on the west side of Broadway, opposite the celebrated Congress Spring, and commands a view of the beautiful park connected with it It is now the largest hotel in Saratoga. being capable of accommodating over one thousand guests

PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

DELAWARE HOUSE PORT JERVIS, ORANGE County, New-York.—This first class house, situated on the bank of the Delaware River, in one of the most flourishing villages on the New-York and Erie Railroad, accessible four times a day, containing all the modern improvements, running water cold and warm baths, is open for the reception of visitors and boarders.

GEO. WIGGINS, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week. $8. Price for transient boarders. $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.

Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ LYNDE, Proprietor. (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.), would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M. daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.

JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL Long Branch. N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season. will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN LAKE.—AN HOUR AND A HALF, per Hudson River Railroad; stands foremost in its claims on the lovers of the picturesque; boating fishing, &c. Rooms for families may be secured at W. JONES' private house. commanding the best view. Inquire at No. 516 Broadway, third story, front.

W. JONES.

CLIFF HOUSE AT RYE, ON LONG ISLAND Sound, 25 miles from the City by the New-Haven Railroad. The place is unsurpassed for its fine scenery, bathing, boating and fishing, being delightfully situated on the Sound; also superior accommodations for stabling. Will open for the season, Monday, June 10th.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—Is 1½ hours from New York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Nevesink River. Terms $7 to $10 per week.

C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA Springs is now open for the reception of guests The house is supplied with all the modern improvements, and its accommodations are unsurpassed

C D ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S LAIRD, Proprietor.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, WILL be opened on THURSDAY, June 20, for the reception of guests. Good stables for the accommodation of private carriages. Also a good livery attached to the House.

H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

THE PAVILION. NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, is now open. Families or single persons wishing to spend the Summer months can now make their selections of apartments.

F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

BATH HOTEL—ON THE OCEAN SHORE LONG ISLAND.—This splendid Summer resort is now open for transient guests and reception of permanent boarders. Accessible by Greenwood cars hourly.

T. POUCHER. Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A gentleman, about to leave for Europe, wishes to sell his pair of coach horses. They are sixteen hands high; the one bay, the other gray; the latter. a particularly fine animal. Can be seen at the stable, No. 34 West 24th st., from 8 to 11 A. M.

FAMILY HORSE, CARRIAGE, &c.—A very superior family horse will be sold at DISBROW'S, corner of 5th-av. and 39th-st., at 4 o'clock, No. 5 on the catalogue. He is a bright bay, nearly sixteen hands high. bob tail, from Vermont, of pure Morgan stock, and fine traveler of good bottom; is kind, sound, and without a fault; does not frighten at locomotives, and is altogether a choice animal for a family. Any lady can manage him; goes as well in double as single harness, and is also a superb saddle horse; he will be eight years old next month. At same time, will be sold a family carriage; will seat four persons; and the harness, but little used, all in good order. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL BAY MARE VERY stylish and fast, broke to wagon or saddle; 15¾ hands high, six years old, warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness; price $225 cost last Spring $325. Inquire at private house No. 93 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., from 7 to 11 A. M., and after 4 P. M.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof.

M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., FOR SALE.—Gentlemen wishing to offer their establishments at the next regular auction sale, WEDNESDAY, June 12, at DISBROW'S, 5th-av. corner of 39th-st., will please enter them at their earliest convenience

LADY'S SADDLE-HORSE.—FOR SALE A horse 14½ hands high, 7 years old; has been used for two years as a lady's horse, and is very gentle and sound; will be sold very cheap. Apply at Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND GIG OR gig wagon, with front wheels turning under, and a large harness, at a moderate price. Inquire at the 6th-av. Railroad office. WM. EBBITT, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—AUCTION sale, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, at DISBROW'S, 5th-av., corner 39th-st.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment.

W. F. TUCKER & CO.

CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

STATIONERY.

UNION ENVELOPES.

All the kinds published in the city, sold in any quantity, wholesale and retail.

WM. RIDENBURGH, No. 140 Nassau st.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE LOCATION, WITH pleasant rooms and good board, at reasonable prices, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen, at No. 188 10th st., three minutes' walk east of Broadway. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Seats at table for two or three day boarders.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING more room than they desire, will rent a few pleasant rooms, singly or in suite, with board. Parties desiring a pleasant home may apply at No. 53 East 20th-st between Broadway and 4th av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING two or three unoccupied rooms, would let them together or singly, with or without board. The location is unsurpassed; house first class. No. 42 University place, corner 10th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT AND BACK parlor with adjoining bedroom and bath, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or 2 single gentlemen, in a strictly private family, at No. 94 West 13th st. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, dinner at 6½ o'clock, terms moderate, by applying at No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn. near three ferries; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom to let, with or without board, to gentlemen, in a private American family; reference given and required. Inquire at No. 640 6th av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and choice suite of rooms overlooking the Bay, with view unsurpassed, at No. 100 Columbia-st, between Wall and Fulton sts., ferries. The family hope to make theirs a pleasant Christian home to those who may reside with them. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEAsant accommodations for families. or single gentlemen, can be had within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—TEN MINutes' walk from South Ferry—A gentleman and wife, two single gentlemen, or a small family, can find furnished or unfurnished rooms in a small private family, in a pleasant location. Address J. A., Box No. 119 *Times* Office. this week

TO LET WITH BOARD—FOR THE SUMMER months, with handsome furniture, the second story of a large house, inclosed with half an acre of ground for fruit vegetables and flowers; near the cars, and salt water bathing; it will be let to a few single gentlemen, or a small genteel family, very low, or to a gentleman and wife, without board. Address, with reference, LONG ISLAND, Brooklyn Post-office. P. S.—Twenty minutes from Brooklyn ferries.

FURNISHED APARTMENT TO LET IN the first-class dwelling (modern improvements) No. 1,248 Broadway, near 31st st; the drawing-room story is well adapted for a party of gentlemen or private family, five rooms communicating; the first story for a physician with other rooms if required. Apply on premises, of housekeeper.

BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, pleasantly located convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, have a desirable room on the second floor, which they wish to let to single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, for whom they would endeavor to make a pleasant and comfortable home: dinner at 6½. Address Mrs. PECK, Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH OR without board, to rent to a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, by a private and respectable family, residing on West Murray Hill. Four lines of conveyances are in the immediate vicinity. References exchanged. Address C. A. H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, having more room than they require, would let a part or the whole of their house, furnished or unfurnished, to a very respectable family, or would take them to board. The house is a very handsome brown stone house, up town, in a very pleasant neighborhood. Address J. B. H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM on second floor, with bathroom adjoining; also, a front room on third floor, with bathroom, can be obtained with or without board, on very moderate terms Location very quiet and highly respectable. Apply at No. 210 Henry st., near Clinton.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board. in first class houses, from 8th to 50th sts., east and west of Broadway. Parties looking for superior accommodations should apply at No. 820 Broadway. Our lists free of charge.

PEET & THOMAS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 24TH-st., between Madison and 4th avs., having more rooms than they require, would let two or three pleasant apartments to gentlemen, with or without board, upon reasonable terms; references exchanged. Address F. L. Box 137 *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY OF adults want three connecting rooms and board, in a first class house above 10th st. Best of references given and required, and the arrangement may be permanent if found mutually agreeable. Address M. and O, Box No. 1 130 Post-office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—ONE OR MORE rooms, two of which are adjoining the bath-room; family small and strictly private To a family this is a fine opportunity, as no other boarders will be taken. Apply at No. 210 2d-av., near 13th st. and Stevenson-square.

12 CLINTON-PLACE.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on second floor. to let, together or separately, with first-class board. suitable for families. Also, one or two smaller rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET WITH BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, with gas, water. &c., on the second and third floors of the first class house No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References given and required.

NO. 35 BOND-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on very reasonable terms, by applying as above. Location near Broadway.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERLOOKING THE BAY, &c —Very desirable rooms, with board, can be procured in a private family, at No. 116 Columbia-st., between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A GENTLEMAN can have a pleasant room. in a fine house, with board in a private family. near the new ferry from Chambers st. Address H. P., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house in Brooklyn, near Atlantic Ferry, will accommodate a single gentleman with the comforts of home. Inquire at No. 115 Congress-st.

NO. 171 LEXINGTON-AV.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, with breakfast and tea if desired. The house has the modern improvements, and is in a very quiet, healthful, and pleasant locality.

TO LET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms. with or without board The house is first class, location pleasant and convenient to cars, stages, &c. Apply at No. 199 10th-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—FRONT AND BACK ROOM to let, on second floor, with or without board, at No. 43 Charlton-st.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq, President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. R., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS, For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.

No. 206 BROADWAY.

Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument. (patented in the United States, May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—GOTTSCHALK, LITZ, ROSSINI MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Basson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT
IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4,
FOR $4.
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.

The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

Any person can learn from them that can read figures Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome st.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO AT $2 per month, with privilege of practicing by a young lady; pupils attended at their residences. if desired, at $10 and $12 per term. Apply at No. 53½ 2d-av.; ring first bell.

FLAGS.

BUNTING FLAGS.

Of genuine English Worsted Bunting, hand sewed. All sizes on hand and to order. HOJER & GRAHAM, established manufacturers, No. 97 Duane st. Ornamental Painters on Silk, Regimental colors, poles. staffs. ornaments, eagles, &c. Bunting for sale.

ENGLISH BUNTINGS.—HAVE IN STORE A large stock of English Buntings, 9 and 18 inches, which we now sell at about old prices by piece or bale.

A. W. KELLEY & BRO., No. 123 Chambers-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, ZINC, &c.—TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET-IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American, ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

FURNITURE.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!—AUCtion prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring paillasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 183 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons can find board in a pleasant village, within an hour's ride of New-York by rail. The house is surrounded by spacious well-shaded grounds, and is lighted by gas. Reference, J. L. HALSEY, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed, communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for two or three families, at Newtown, Conn., one of the most healthy and delightful places imaginable, on the Housatonic Railroad, and with ready communication with New York City. Apply immediately to

WM. J. DICK, Newtown, Conn.

Refer to A. G. Richardson, Esq., No. 37 Park-row, N. Y., or to H. D. Falkner, Esq., (Clark & Falkner,) No. 16 Wall-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 22 (James-slip) East River, daily, at 3½ o'clock P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY living on their farm 17 miles from this City by New-Jersey Central Railroad or steamboat, can accommodate one or two families with board. Terms $5 per week for adults. House is modern built. It is pleasantly situated on high ground. &c Apply to A. CAMPBELL, No. 124 Grand st., between 10 and 3 P. M., or address Post-office Box No. 2,277.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARDING FOR A FEW families in a fine, well ventilated farm-house, near the Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie; good living is the motto; terms, $5 per week—children under 10 years and servants, &c. Apply to JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster Co., N. Y. References to Nos. 161 and 163 Hudson-st, opposite St. John's Park, or at No. 50 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour of Chambers-st; abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat, on an eminence, with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RESORT, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF ADULTS can obtain first-class accommodations with board, in a private family, at one of the most delightful and healthy locations in New-Jersey, one hour from New-York by rail or within ten minutes from depot. Address H FENNER, Box No. 2,490 Post office, or South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT LINDEN PARK, CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A number of fine, large rooms The location and accommodations are not surpassed by any in the State; only one mile from the river; a fine lake, boat for rowing, fishing &c. Inquire of C. ROGERS No 165 Fulton-st., or address E. M. KING, on the premises.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE subscriber has still unengaged a few desirable rooms H B ADAMS, Cornwall N Y. For circulars, with references and particulars apply to W M Franklin, No. 180 Broadway; A Headden, No. 391 Grand, corner Suffolk-st.; Walter Coggeshall, Bowery Savings Bank.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE Hudson River, within 30 miles of New York, for a gentleman with wife two children and servant Location must be quiet (farm house preferred) and a plain, but liberal table kept. Address, with particulars, J. M., Box No 277 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—TWO GENTLEmen, with their wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family at Clifton, Staten Island; location very desirable, near Vanderbilt's Landing Address C. K., Box No. 2,041 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMilies can obtain board for the season at a farm-house, near Suffern's Station, one hour from City by New York and Erie Railroad; location pleasant; house well shaded; rooms large and airy; terms moderate. For particulars, inquire of H. T. WINTER, 484 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD AMONG THE HIGHLANDS OF ORANGE COUNTY.—Comfortable rooms, with board for the Summer, may be had in one of the pleasantest situations at Cornwall. For further information, apply to T. P. CUMMINGS, No. 88 Liberty-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain board at a farm house, 40 miles from New York City, in a high, healthy locality, large shady grounds, fine fruit, &c Address Mrs J. S. EDWARDS, Katonah Post-office Westchester County, N. Y. Terms moderate, and references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—ON THE EAST BANK OF the Hudson River between Yonkers and Sing Sing, by a family of five persons, two being children. A private family where there are no other boarders preferred. Address R. W., No. 704 Broadway, stating location, terms, &c.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—A FEW SELECT PARTIES, by calling early, can secure superior accommodations, with board, in one of the most desirably-situated, first-class private residences on the lake. For terms, &c., apply at No. 2 West 25th st., or to GEORGE G. & W. C. BARRETT, No. 8 Wall-st. Adults preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, board in a private family, in West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, or its immediate vicinity; about four rooms would be requisite. Address, with particulars, G. L., Box No. 2,474 Post-office, New-York.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARDING for families at the Triton House, Glen Cove, L. I. Pure air, good bathing, sailing and fishing. The bar has no connection with the house.

J. MILLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRING board in the country for the summer months, can be accommodated on reasonable terms, with pleasant rooms and good board. Those wishing the comforts of a home can apply by letter, to Mrs. RYDER, Yonkers Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR THE SUMMER—wanted for a family, wife, four children, infant and nurse, near the City and easy of access—near salt water preferred. Terms, moderate. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,276 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FISHKILL LANDING, on the Hudson River; a few families can be accommodated with board for the Summer months, upon early application. terms moderate, and location healthy. Address S. A. McKINLEY, Fishkill Landing.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ROSEVILLE, BEtween Orange and Newark; high ground, healthy location, good board and moderate terms; less than an hour from New-York, with constant communication. Address H. B. G., Box 1,890 Post-office.

SUMMER BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE boarding house at Lake Mahopac Some good rooms to be let on early application Terms reasonable, and good accommodation. Apply by note for particulars, to MAHOPAC, Box No. 167, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PARTIES WISHING boarders will please call and register their names at the Country Board Agency, No. 820 Broadway, as we have first class families now waiting.

PEET & THOMAS, No 820 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING board in the country. can be accommodated at a new farm house. very pleasantly situated, about two miles from Sing Sing. Inquire at Mrs. MARCY'S, No. 693 Broadway.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, in a private family; a desirable location on the Hudson River. at $10 per week. Address Box No. 4,512 Post-office, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

METROPOLITAN BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT LITCHFIELD, CONN.—(English and classical) Academic year is divided into three sessions of thirteen weeks each, and so arranged as to combine all the advantages of a country and City residence, the long vacation being in January and February; terms suited to the times. For circulars, address the Principals,

J. RICHARDS & SON, Litchfield.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. The second quarter of the current term commences JUNE 6. For catalogues, address

REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

TEACHERS.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG PARISian lady, from France, having been employed as governess with one of the first families in the South, and having finished her engagement, desires to find at New-York, or in the vicinity, a new situation. She is a most excellent pianist, and her education is one of the best. Address Mlle. LUCIE DE C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation as governess; can teach the English branches and music. Address RESIDENT GOVERNESS, *Church Journal* Office, No 18 Beekman-st., or call for three days at No. 102 East 14th st.

AS TUTOR.—AN AMERICAN TEACHER, OF five years' experience, speaking French and German, about to set out for Europe, desires one or more pupils; best reference given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 218 *Times* Office

LAUNDRESSES.

MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET THE WASHing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen, by the month or by the dozen; done in the very best style, for 50 cents per dozen; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 101 East 26th-st., in the back basement. Inquire for Mrs. CONKLIN.

THE COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION OF Second Regiment Vermont Volunteers, will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. JOHN A. PULLEN, Chairman.

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 56 WALL-STREET.

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
F. L. FOULKE,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	F. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, **JACOB BROWER** was unanimously reëlected President.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which, a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1861.

JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.

[OFFICIAL.]

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock desired, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.—At the annual election for nine Trustees, to supply the places of those whose term of office expired by limitation, and for one vacancy by resignation, the following persons were unanimously elected trustees of the above company, viz.:

JOHN WADSWORTH,	WILLIAM K. STRONG,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	M. M. FREEMAN,
EZRA WHEELER,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,	MARTIN BATES.

By order, J. ABBOTT, Secretary.

INDIANA STATE AGENCY, }
No. 36 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1861. }

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS OFFICE will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 2d day of July next. The Agency having been removed from No. 52 to No. 36 Wall-st., the interest due July 1, 1861, on the public debt, will be paid at the latter place.

R. N. HUDSON, Agent of State.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO., }
No. 7 Broadway. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. New-York, June 10, 1861.—The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of June instant. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

$25,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY, OF Loder & Co.'s matured paper, for which ... cents cash on the dollar will be paid. Any one having will please address a note to COMPROMISE, Box ... Times Office, stating the amount, and where it can be had.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons past due, also Unsecured Coupons past due, wanted by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......$130

Second Cabin Passage.......75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......$110

Second Cabin Passage.......60

Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodley
AUSTRALASIAN	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Moodie leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.

ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 11, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer

PRINCE ALBERT,

ROBERT LEITCH, Commander,

will leave from New-York at 12 o'clock, noon, on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool......$75 and $100

Cabin to St. John's.......35

Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway.......30

RETURN TICKETS.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland at very low rates.

The steamer ADRIATIC will succeed the PRINCE ALBERT, leaving New-York June 25.

For passage or further information apply to

W. H. WICKHAM,

At the office of the Company on the Wharf, Foot of Canal-st., N. R.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,

J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.......SATURDAY, June 15

GLASGOW.......SATURDAY, June 22.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY, June 29.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38

Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months.......$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40. From Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE,
Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued, without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.

my.25 je.20

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of April, 1861.

LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.

ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5 1861.

FANNIE H. STOW,
Administratrix.

mh6-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1861.

WM. KUTRUFF,
CHARLES WILHELMS, } Executors.

ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 89 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.

mh20-law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 68 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1861.

JOHN N. CHESTER,
W. W. CHESTER, } Executors.

ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of March, 1861.

ANSON BAKER, Jr.,
CHARLES BAKER, } Executors.

Mh27-law6mW*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. J. VAN SAUN retiring from the business. All parties having claims against the late firm of S. J. VAN SAUN & CO. are requested to present the same without delay at their late office, No. 4 Bethune-st., to J. R. VOORHIS, and who is authorized to receipt for claims due the said firm.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.

S. J. VAN SAUN,
J. R. VOORHIS.

The business of stair building will be conducted as heretofore at the above place, by

J. R. VOORHIS.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE!—PLEASURE GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.—Trotting match, mile and repeat, for $200, to wagons, to come off on WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1861, at 3½ o'clock precisely, good day and track.

Hiram Woodruff, names, s. g. *Tom Sayers*.

Edward Wright, names, b. g. *Manhasset*.

Stages will connect with the 34th st. and James slip Ferries to convey passengers to the track on that day. Judges to be appointed by the Fashion Pleasure Grounds Association.

JOSEPH CROOHERON, Proprietor.

GARDINER'S

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA

COMPOUND.

A certain, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children, and persons of the most delicate constitutions, with perfect safety.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" is the best medicine for the disease that I ever saw.—CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last Spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound."—NORMAN T. AYRES, 75 Franklin-st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well.—D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form, for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured. JOHN A MORDO, Pearl-st. House, Boston, Mass.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years' standing.—W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston, Mass.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores, and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.—J. W. HAMMOND, No. 99 Milk-st., Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.—W. C. THOMPSON, Proprietor Pearl-street House, Boston, Mass.

One half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.—FANNIE S. THOMPSON, Pearl-street House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.—ALBERT SMITH, Ex-Member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgic Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, Jr., No. 20 South Market-st., Boston; Judge KITTREDGE, Vermont; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; ELMER TOWNSEND, Nos. 45 and 47 Pearl-st., Boston; Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, Jr., City Hotel, Boston; C. KIRMES, No. 215 Washington-st., Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st., East Boston; GEORGE H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 87 KILBY-ST.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Wholesale Agents for New-York,

J. C. WELLS & CO., FRANKLIN-ST.

For sale by Apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by

CHARLES F. GARDINER.

For sale by

O. J. WOOD & CO.,

No. 444 BROADWAY, New-York.,

At Wholesale and Retail.

PROPOSALS.

CORRECTED ADVERTISEMENT.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861 }

PROPOSALS FOR CONVEYING THE MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES, from July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1865, on the following route, in the City of New York, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of the 18th of June next, to be decided by the following day:

No. 1,425.—From the Post-office on Nassau-st, by Station A, at No. 129 Spring-st; Station C, at the corner of Troy and 4th sts.; Station E, at No. 363 8th av.; Station G, No. 1,089 Broadway, (old number;) Station F, No. 408 3d av.; Station D, No. 12 Bible House, and Station B, No. 439 Grand st; back to the Post-office in Nassau-st. Also from Post-office in Nassau-st., by the Stations in the following order, viz.: B, D, F, G, E, C and A back to the Post-office; the entire trips, averaging about 18 miles each, to be performed five times each day, except Sunday, (on which day there will be one round trip only, at 6 A. M.,) the first leaving Post-office on Nassau st at 6 A. M. and the last at 7 P. M., and all of them to reach the upper Station and return to Post-office within two hours. The service to be performed with water-tight, covered one-horse wagons.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTY AND CERTIFICATE.

PROPOSAL.

The undersigned, ——, whose Post-office address is ——, County of ——, State of ——, proposes to carry the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1865, on Route No. 1,425, between —— and ——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster-General, dated May 15, 1861, for the annual sum of —— dollars.

Dated

GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on Route No. 1,425 be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1861, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th Section of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated

INSTRUCTIONS.

CONTAINING CONDITIONS TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE CONTRACTS TO THE EXTENT THE DEPARTMENT MAY DEEM PROPER.

1. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.

2. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of Postmaster of New-York, or of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it into a branch, or the principal post-office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.

3. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the Post-office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; or for conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

4. The Postmaster-General may order an increase in the number of stations, or trips, by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedules of departures and arrivals without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest requires the change, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

5. Payments will be made by collections from or drafts on Postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August and November.

6. A bid received after the last day and hour named, or without the guaranty required by law and a certificate as to the sufficiency of such guaranty, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

7. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid with guaranty and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

KNAPSACKS, &c., FOR MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S., MARINE CORPS, }
WASHINGTON, June 6, 1861. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., of FRIDAY, the 21st day of June inst., for supplying to the U. S. Marine Corps, within twenty days from the time of entering into contract, 1,000 knapsacks, 1,000 canteens, and 1,000 haversacks.

The above articles to conform in every respect with samples to be seen at this office the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Marine Barracks, Charlestown, Mass., to be delivered free of expense to the United States at the Marine Clothing Store, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, and subject to the inspection and approval of the Assistant Quartermaster. To be indorsed "Proposals for Knapsacks, &c.," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK, Q. M. M. C.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Executive Chamber, in the city of Albany, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 17th of June, for furnishing the following infantry accoutrements and equipments, (army pattern of the same quality,) to be furnished to the volunteer troops of the New-York State Militia, all of which must be delivered within fourteen days from the date of the contract, at such places as may, from time to time, be designated by the Commissary-General:

8,000 Cartridge boxes.
5,000 Cartridge box belts and plates.
5,000 Bayonet scabbards and frogs.
5,000 Waist belts and plates.
5,000 Cap pouches and picks.
5,000 Gun slings.
5,000 Knapsacks, (enameled cloth.)
5,000 Haversacks, do.
400 Non commissioned officers' and musicians' sword and waist belts complete.
1,200 Wedge shape tents, poles and pins, complete.
400 Wall tents and flies, poles and pins, complete.
200 Drums, with slings, sticks and carriages.
100 Fifes (cocoa wood).
100 Bugles.
500 Hatchets.
1,500 Camp kettles.
3,000 Mess pans.

The bids will state the price at which each of the aforementioned articles will be furnished. All bidders are requested to meet at the Executive Chamber, in the City of Albany, at 12 o'clock noon, of the 17th instant, to learn to whom the contract is awarded, the successful bidder or bidders to give at once full and sufficient security for the faithful performance of the contract.

All proposals should be addressed: "To the Military Board, Albany, N. Y.," and indorsed: "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements and Equipment." The Board reserves the right to reject all bids if in its judgment the public interest requires it.

BENJ'N WELCH, Jr., Commissary-General.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School-house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, 14th of June next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School-house No. 2 in Bayard st., in said Ward.

Plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS O'RORKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,

Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of School Officers VIth Ward.

MEDICAL.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.

N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first class druggists.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st. corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition. pp. 300. Price, $1. BURNTON, No. 456 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO MORE DISORDERS OF THE SKIN.

The PILLS OF DR. CAZENAVE, Chief Physician of the Hospital of St. Louis, in Paris, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.

These Pills, which the celebrated Prof. Cazenave has, in the interest of humanity, allowed to be generally made known, are the same which he has prescribed during the last thirty years among his patients, and employed in the wards of the Hospital of St. Louis, and which, together with his various works on the Affections and Disorders of the Skin have contributed to establish his reputation so universally acknowledged. They cure very rapidly, and without danger, the ringworm, pimples, the itch, eruption of the skin, teething, the tetters, prurigo or puritus, psoriasis and leprosy, mentagre, elephantiasis or swelling of the skin, &c., &c., and all other maladies of the skin.

Principal dépôt at Paris, in the Pharmacy of Messrs. Grimault & Co., No. 7 rue de la Feuillade; and in New-York, at Messrs. Gaudelet & Goure's, No. 32 Platt-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years for the above complaints.

PRICE 38 AND 75 CENTS PER BOX.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, London England, and sold by their agent, MILTON HARSANT, 53d-st. and Broadway; WM. S. REGNARD No. 274 Greenwich-st., N. Y., and by druggists generally. Her Majesty's commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, Premature Decay, Loss of Memory, and other affections of importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1.

GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated.* Sent by mail, $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office. No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.

11.00 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5:26 7:15 8:45, 9:45 11:45 A. M. and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5.30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M. connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45 10:45, 11:45 A. M. and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05 10:05 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Dépôt, at Hunter's Point.

Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries.

At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset.
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

The train leaving James slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the month of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave Robinson st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J. connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat, MONMOUTH COUNTY, will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 6:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.

THOS. H. HERRING, President.

MATRIMONIAL.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO cultivate the acquaintance of some lady of wealth and refinement, and matrimonially inclined. Address, "stating full particulars," which will be regarded confidential, to A. B. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1861.

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.

TWO SUPERB PERFORMANCES, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock, P. M., at each of which the unrivaled Union drama,

THE PATRIOT'S DREAM,

which has been received here with great enthusiasm, will be produced, affording

LADIES, CHILDREN, SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES an opportunity to see it, and also see

THE WONDERFUL VIRGINIA DWARF FAMILY, the most remarkable FAMILY OF LILLIPUTIANS EVER KNOWN. RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, the OLD WASHINGTON FLAG, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? SEA LION, AQUARIAL GARDEN, HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING SEAL, 850,000 CURIOSITIES, &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWO NIGHTS.
THREE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
ALL THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

WINTER GARDEN.

CARRIAGES MAY BE ORDERED AT 10¾ O'CLOCK.
UNPARALLELED and TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
MR. SOTHERN,
In Gaylor's Comic Drama, entitled
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
AT HOME.
The GREATEST COMIC HIT of the AGE.
Brilliant effects. Exquisite NEW SCENERY.
MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING,
SKATING.
The whole space of the stage covered with
CROWDS of Ladies and Gentlemen on SKATES.
MR. BLAKE.......as.......BINNY.

THE FIRST DRAMATIC AND POETICAL READING

BY

MRS. PAGE,

Assisted by J. B. BROWN, the eminent elocutionist, will take place at Irving Hall, opposite the Academy of Music,

On THURSDAY EVENING, June 13.

Tickets, 50 cents; to be obtained at the Music and Book stores.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF GEN. TOM THUMB.

Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Miss MINA GEARY, Mr. W. TOMLIN, and Mr. W. DE VERE, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, AFTERNOON at 3, EVENING at 8.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,

CHURCH'S ICEBERG PICTURE,

"THE NORTH,"

On exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.

LECTURES.

THE LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION, of St. Ann's Church, in order to procure funds to aid them in their noble work have decided to give a lecture THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, in the lecture-room of the Church, in 18th st., near 5th-av. Rev. F. C. EWER has kindly consented to deliver the lecture. Subject—*A Drop of Water.* To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Can be had at No. 9 West 18th-st., No. 27 West 18th-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

A LECTURE WILL BE GIVEN BY Rev. F. C. EWER, late of San Francisco, Cal., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 12, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room of ST. ANN'S CHURCH for deaf mutes, 18th-st., near 5th avenue, for the benefit of the "Ladies' Aid Society" of that church, to enable them to purchase materials to make garments for the destitute soldiers. Tickets, 25c., to be had of the Committee, or at the door of the church.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS—CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—The steamboat NAUSHON will commence the season to this delightful place of Summer resort on SATURDAY, June 15, running daily as follows: Leave West 10th st. (Amos) at 9½ A. M., 12¼, and 3½ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12½, and 3¾ P. M. Leave Jay st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾, and 3¾ P. M. Leave Pier No. 4 North River at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Last trip leaves Coney Island at 6½ P. M. Lands at Fort Hamilton. Fare, with a return ticket, 25 cents.

SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, TWO trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison st. Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st., (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)

Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

THE AURORE LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 A. M., making the usual landings.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 3 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

GRAND EXCURSIONS TO THE MILITARY CAMPS.—The fast and favorite steamer MAJOR ANDERSON will leave Spring-st. EVERY MORNING, (Sundays included,) at 9 A. M., and Peck-slip at 10 A. M. and 2½ P. M. for Riker's Island, Fort Schuyler, Willet's Point and Camp Tammany. This is the Sutler's boat, and the only one authorized to land passengers.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S

FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of sale fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, joss sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to

JOS. G. & I. EDGE,
No. 37 Maiden-lane.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 39 John-st.

HADFIELD'S

FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIRE CRACKERS.—ALL SIZES; COLUMBIAD, cannon, pistol and usual size, of best quality, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WETMORE, CRYDER & CO., No. 77 William-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 287 Washington-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED
"WASHINGTON HAMS,"
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"G. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie-st."

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—STATE PATENT RIGHTS FOR A new water proof compound, wholly different in its component parts from gutta percha, but superseding this gum in all cases where the latter is used for mechanical purposes, combining both cheapness and durability. This compound is of special value for the manufacturing of military equipments. Ready-made articles can be seen at our office. Send for circulars, in letters directed to the office of A. TUSHNER'S Waterproof Compound, 20 North William-st., New-York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED against giving credit for goods or work for account of the undersigned, as no debts of this kind will be paid by them, except when contracted on their written order.

CHARLES SMITH,
RICHARD LAWRENCE.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1851. SMITH & LAWRENCE.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SKIRMISHING IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

HAGERSTOWN, Tuesday, June 11.

No trains have arrived from Chambersburgh to-day. The Government has evidently taken possession of the Franklin County Railroad. No troops have reached this point yet.

A Secessionist's picket guard has gone to Williamsport from Col. DARR's regiment.

Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, are reinforced, according to report, by 3,000 men. It is thought the reinforcement is not over 2,000. Shepardstown has also been reinforced, and Williamsport by 400 Confederate troops.

The Virginia Unionists already at Williamsport are fearful of an attack to-night. The Confederate pickets have hollowed over the Potomac that they intend to cross the river to-night, and burn the boats and the town.

Great alarm prevails in consequence of these threats among the people here. Many are going down to Williamsport to-night.

The express from Clear Spring returned to-day. They visited the house in which the Clear Spring Home Guards are located, and found 50 or 60 men indifferently armed, but fighting bravely.

Dr. FIRROY and Lieut. STANHOPE are the leaders by consent. No Marylanders were either killed or wounded at noon yesterday. One horse was killed and wounded, and two of the secession troops hit. Both fell suddenly from their horses.

A proclamation is largely circulated signed by W. H. LAMON, Marshall of the District of Columbia, calling upon all loyal Virginians to rally and form regiments under the command of PHILLIP PENDLETON.

Sixty Virginians, who left the Confederate troops and came over to avoid the Virginia military requisition, have gove gone into camp at Williamsport, under Col. LAMON's proclamation, elected a captain, and form the nucleus of a regiment.

The Virginia pickets crossed the Potomac last night at Shepardstown. They were fired on by the Sharpsburg Home Guard, and retreated precipitately. It is not known whether any were injured or not.

KISH HAMMOND, Deputy Sheriff of Berkly County, Va., was shot a few days since by the Confederate troops, he being mistaken for a spy.

RICHARD CUNNINGHAM was shot at the Point of Rocks, on Saturday last, by some Union men.

Thirty-four Virginians crossed yesterday into Maryland for protection, and reached Clear Spring to-day.

Col. ALLEN's Regiment, which has laid for two weeks at Williamsport, and afterwards sent to Harper's Ferry, marched westward from the latter point yesterday morning, doubtless to oppose the advance of WALLACE's Indiana Zouaves, approaching from Cumberland.

The guards along the whole line of the Potomac, at the fordes and ferries, have been trebled by the Virginians to-day. The Secessionists claim here, to-day, that there are 20,000 troops at Harper's Ferry, and within one day's march.

Union men from Virginia, just from there, say the force cannot exceed 13,000. An escaped Assistant Quartermaster, who left there on Saturday, asserts that only 13,000 rations were drawn on Friday last. He says he saw the Quartermaster's account. He made it up personally on Friday night. This I deem perfectly reliable.

The Union men seized to-day a steamboat at Four Locks, two miles above Dam No. 5, and brought her down to the latter point. She is capable of carrying 300 men across the Potomac at each trip.

The Rhode Island Regiment arrived to-night, and are encamped near the Maryland line, below Green Castle.

REPORTS FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 11.

The State Military Board are to meet this week.

Lieut.-Gen. CAMPBELL goes down to the city to-night.

The statement that Treasurer DORSHEIMER and Attorney-General MYERS have received any authority to investigate the alleged frauds is incorrect.

The Lieutenant-Governor and State Engineer RICHMOND were appointed as a Committee of Investigation. The Lieutenant-Governor says, this Committee intend to prosecute the investigation without favor and with energy, and will examine all the State officers themselves under oath, as well as other parties connected with contracts. Some statements in the Opdyke Committee card are said to be without foundation, as no samples anything like that used in portions of the clothing were accepted by the Board. State Engineer RICHMOND, who has been detained at home by sickness in his family, will be in New-York to-morrow night.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, June 11.

M. A. CONWAY was reëlected to Congress without opposition to-day. A light vote was polled.

Four companies of Infantry left Fort Leavenworth yesterday for St. Josephs. Two companies of Infantry and one of Dragoons also went to Kansas City to-day, and will be followed by two companies of Cavalry, the object being to assist the loyal citizens of these places in forming "Home Guards." Two companies of the First Infantry left Fort Kearney yesterday for St. Josephs. The battalion will number 380 men, under the command of Major SULLEY, and will probably be stationed here for the present.

GOV. JACKSON, OF MISSOURI, A TRAITOR.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, Tuesday, June 11.

Gen. W. LYON, Col. FRANK P. BLAIR and Major H. A. CONANT, on the part of Government, and Gov. JACKSON, Gen. PRICE and THOS. L. SNEAD, on the part of State, had a four hours' interview, this afternoon, which resulted in no pacific measures being adopted, Gov. JACKSON demanding that no U. S. forces should be quartered or marched through the State, and Gen. LYON assersing that the right of the Government to march its troops in any part of the State, and that he would so do to meet an invading foe or protect loyal citizens. The interview was had at the solicitation of Gov. JACKSON, who was assured before he came to the city, by Gen. LYON, that he would be protected from arrest until the 12th of June. The Governor returns to Jefferson City to-night, a wiser, and, we hope, a better man.

FROM CAIRO.

ANXIETY FOR A FORWARD MOVEMENT—KENTUCKIANS ASKING PROTECTION—ARRIVAL OF THE NURSES—THE NUMBER ON THE SICK LIST.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Ill., Friday, June 7, 1861.

We are getting impatient for action. Situated as are the troops at this point, it is natural that this feeling should be engendered. Almost surrounded by hostile sections, yet whose hostility does not impart the courage necessary to its open manifestation, we are occupying a position strategetically offensive, yet seeing no signs that warrant us in anticipating an early movement against the enemy. We know that we have a blustering but timid foe within easy reach of our arms, and one whose strength increases daily by numerical additions, fresh supplies of arms, and the progress of numerous and formidable works of defence. We now know that we could but recently have reached and occupied Memphis with four or five good regiments; and that to now do so will require 15,000 or 20,000 men; while a month hence it may need 50,000. Knowing these things, it seems to us that the Government is wasting time *here*, whatever it may be doing in Virginia. In fact, our superiors seem almost unconscious of our existence. The people at Washington do not notice us at all; while Gen. MCCLELLAND, in whose Department we are placed, seems to have his attention entirely occupied in other directions. For a point of less importance than this—for a movement of less consequence than that down the Mississippi—this might seem less strange. We reflect, too, that the Summer heats are even now upon us; that prominent journals are already predicting a comparative cessation of hostilities till Autumn; and we sometimes are led to fear that the campaign of the Mississippi Valley is to prove an unreality for the Summer, and that, while treason flaunts her symbols almost within our sight, our operations are to be restricted to the evolutions of the parade-ground, and our sight of the enemy confined to such stray traitors as are caught sneaking within our lines, or robbing the hen-roosts of neighboring citizens.

The statement that FREMONT is to be placed in charge of a new Department, embracing this field, gives us some hope of action; and unquestionably his appointment would be potent in inspiring enthusiasm and hope among our troops. But the very rumor implies delay, and a delay so great that it may effectually extinguish our expectations of a Summer campaign; while the precise thing that our troops want *most*, is not an increase of hope or courage, of which they have now enough, but *action*. While they would hail Col. FREMONT as a welcome leader, still, I am satisfied they repose entire confidence in Gen. PRENTISS, and would sooner march with him to Memphis, *now*, than wait another month for any new leader whatever. If Gen. MCCLELLAND would at once give the word of command to march, with a column of 10,000 men, and start another of equal size towards Nashville, we could spend the 20th in Memphis, and give Tennessee and Mississippi other use for their volunteers than to send them to JEFF. DAVIS in Virginia.

The weather is already getting hot. The mercury now stands high every day, and the sickness in the hospitals begins to assume a fatal type. The fact that one soldier has died of typhoid fever, is not a circumstance that should excite surprise; but it is an indication of what we may expect unless the most admirable management prevails in the commissary and hospital departments. I do not think Cairo deserves the bad reputation for health that some would give it; but I am sure that we would all rather take the risks of Memphis, rebel bullets included.

PADUCAH ASKS PROTECTION.

A deputation of citizens of Paducah visited Gen. PRENTISS yesterday, with a request that he would send up a force to protect them in holding a Union meeting there last night. Gen. PRENTISS accepts the doctrine that it is the duty of a Government to protect its own loyal citizens; and he would certainly have complied with the request had it been made in season. Such requests, on the part of citizens of Kentucky, are now becoming numerous; and you will soon hear that Gen. PRENTISS affords such protection in every case where it is practicable, no matter whether the "soil" occupied be that of Illinois or Kentucky.

ARRIVAL OF THE NURSE CORPS.

An incident of some importance to-day, is the arrival of MRS. YATES, matron of the Military Hospital here, with a corps of assistants. She holds a commission from Miss DIX, which, as a document of some interest, I have obtained the privilege of copying, and which runs as follows:

To all whom it may concern: Be it known that the services of MRS. P. E. YATES, of Chicago, Illinois, for and on behalf of the United States' Military Hospitals in the State of Illinois, are accepted.

In consideration of the excellent qualifications of MRS. YATES for the service, as set forth by eminent medical authority, by devout clergymen, and by many who have known her ability and virtues, as illustrated in social and domestic life, I hereby, under authority of the acting Surgeon-General, appoint MRS. YATES matron of the Military Hospital at Cairo, with full powers to direct and control the same for the good of all sick and wounded soldiers serving in the Illinois Division of the Army of the United States. And I request and direct all nurses, whether men or women, and all persons employed in and about the service of said Institution, to render to MRS. YATES such willing obedience and aid as shall assure the success of the humane institution in which they belong.

Given under my seal, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. D. L. DIX.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

The following abstract does not show the whole amount of cases at three Hospitals, but it embraces the greater number:

Abstract of cases treated in the Brigade Hospital, Camp Defiance, Cairo, from April 21 to June 7, inclusive.

Diarrhea and Dysintery	614
Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, including Ague	113
Gun-shot wounds (accident)	3
Rheumatism	14
Pneumonia	11
Pleuro-Pneumonia	12
Scrofula	9
Coup de Soleil	3
Miscellaneous	114
Total	996
Death from gun-shot wound	1
Discharged cured	960
In Hospital June 7	35

THOMAS LINN, Surgeon.
S. R. HAVEN, Assistant Surgeon.
HENRY BIROTTE, Steward.

Besides this, a soldier was drowned, this evening, while bathing in the river with some of his comrades.

ZOUAVE.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Orders were received at the head-quarters of the army in this City yesterday, directing the acting Commandant of the post to prepare and equip for the road at once a force of 310 men. In compliance with these instructions 60 were sent off in a few moments, and 250 subsequently. The utmost celerity was used in getting them ready, which was done without the slightest confusion.

The vessels at the Navy Yard have not moved. The *Roman* and *Badger* are still in dock, and the frigate *Potomac* in the stream. The *Penguin* and *Albatross* are in *statu quo*. The men at the Yard will be paid off in a few days.

The last of the first-class frigates ordered for the blockade fleet, the steamer *Roanoke*, now at Brooklyn, will be finished this week and reported ready for sea. She was built here in 1855, and has made only one cruise, which was not by any means a successful one. Having done about a year's unimportant service on the Home Station, she returned to Boston, and was refitted at a cost of $300,000. Her repairs here, on the present occasion, must have cost $110,600, as the machinery alone incurred an outlay of $90,000; so that about three years duty have made her "wear and tear," exclusive of all other matters, a tax of $410,000, or nearly $1,300 a week. The *Roanoke* is 317 feet long, 54½ feet beam, 40 feet hold, and 3,400 tons burthen. Her engines occupy only 60 feet of the hold; the shafting of the propeller is 148 feet long. Her armament, which was put on board some days since, consists of two 10-inch pivot guns, weighing over 10,000 pounds, each; twenty-eight 9 inch guns, 63 cwt.; two 12-pound heavy howitzers, for the launches; and two 12 pound light howitzers, for the cutters. The 9-inch, 11-inch and pivots are on the spar-deck. There are also 9-inch on the gun-deck. As the *Niagara*, *Wabash* and *Colorado* are already blockading, all our largest steam craft will in a few days be in commission off the coast.

The armament of the *Savannah* is now on board. She carries 26 instead of 24 guns, two tremendous 11-inch pieces having been added to her spar-deck battery. The Navy Department is detailing officers for this vessel, but her destination has not yet transpired. The impression is that she will be detailed for squadron duty.

Capt. LARNED, of Michigan, and Lieut. SMALL, of Pennsylvania, have been detached from the army serving in Virginia, and ordered to reinforce the commissioned officers now under Col. HARVEY BROWN, at Fort Pickens, Florida. They have accordingly left for their destination, and will be able to report, it is expected, before the month expires. These gentlemen have been selected on account of their experience and superior knowledge as artillerists.

In a few days a detachment of recently enlisted dragoons for the regular Army, will leave the Hudson-street rendezvous for the drilling barracks at Carlisle, where they are to be supplied with horses and stable necessaries.

Lieut. JOHN T. GREBLE, who was killed by the Secessionists in the engagement yesterday, was a native of Pennsylvania, and belonged to the Second Artiliery. He entered the service as a Brevet Second Lieutenant in that Regiment in July, 1854, and was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in March, 1857. He was a vigorous and fiery officer, and ranked high among his comrades as a social companion.

BARRACKS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 11.

Land has been obtained in North Cambridge, and barracks are in process of erection for the encampment of the Massachusetts regiments designed for active service. The camp will be ready for occupancy on Thursday.

The City Government has postponed the annual Fourth of July dinner, and appropriated the funds to equip the soldiers.

COL. STEPTOE AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, June 11.

Col. STEPTOE, of the United States Army, and family, of Virginia, have arrived at the Donegana Hotel.

MOVEMENTS OF MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 11.

The Newburyport, Milford and West Cambridge Companies left to-night, *viâ* Stonington, to join Col. COCKS' Regiment at Yonkers.

The steam gun-boat *Cambridge*, from Fortress Monroe 8th, arrived to-day.

LADIES' UNION ASSOCIATION.

The ladies of this Association, meeting at the Society Library, to prepare clothing, &c., for sick and wounded soldiers, acknowledge the following donations:

Already acknowledged	$867 25
Friends, by Miss Potts	22 50
Mrs. Mortimer	5 00
Mrs. Rogers	5 00
R. W. Lowber	5 00
N. Lawrence	25 00
Total	$929 75

They have also received the following letter inclosing a check for $350, from ladies and others residing at Panama:

PANAMA, May 24, 1861.

H. J. RAYMOND, ESQ., *Treasurer Ladies' Union Relief Association:*

MY DEAR SIR: Please find inclosed a draft on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for ($350,) three hundred and fifty dollars, it being the amount subscribed by a few American citizens residents here. We ladies started the subscription, but our number being so small, the gentlemen begged to be allowed to aid us in our undertaking.

The accompanying list will explain to you our purpose in collecting the above-named sum. We trust that our small contribution will assist in fitting out *some* of our brave countrymen, who have volunteered to fight for the upholding of our glorious Government, the best ever made by man.

Yours very truly,
MRS. D. M. CORWINE.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

Mrs. D. M. Corwine	$50	P. W. Fisher	$5
Mrs. D. Knight	50	W. Nelson	5
Mrs. R. Schuber	20	P. Cooler	5
Mrs. A. D. Bowles	20	H. A. Chase	5
Mrs. C. A. Cocke	5	J. Kratchowil	5
J. H. Sternbergh	10	A Friend of the Union	5
S. K. Holman	50	H. M. Eder	5
U. Rostrup	5	E. D. Dennis Aspinwall	25
J. S. Hermann	10	D. A. Robinson, do	25
Total			$350

The following articles have been made by the ladies of this association from the materials purchased with the donations:

Sheets	754	Flannel bands	40
Bed-sacks	266	Jackets	13
Pillow ticks	288	Flannel shirts	60
Pillow cases	942	Blankets	8
Shirts	144	Ring pads	18
Drawers, pairs	120	Splint cushions	21
Calico gowns	150	Lint, boxes	30
Flannel gowns	50	Bandages, doz	150
Towels	288	Havelocks	250
Caps	240	Flannel drawers	15

Some of these articles have been distributed directly from the rooms, a portion sent to the Medical Association, at the Spingler Institute, a small requisition furnished to the Military Department of the New-York Hospital, and the remainder are in the store-room, subject to any demand that may be made for them.

The work is still going on, though now confined to Havelocks, flannel shirts and drawers.

They have also received from ladies of Rev. Dr. McLane's Church, in Williamsburgh, 43 flannel shirts, 12 muslin shirts, 9 hospital shirts, 18 flannel bands, 6 bed sacks, 12 pillows, 12 sheets, 4 pillow cases, 36 towels, 97 bandages, 5 boxes lint, old linen, pincushions, &c.

From ladies in Ogdensburgh, N. Y., 1 box bandages.

From ladies in New-Berlin, N. Y., 22 sheets, 8 blankets, 4 bed-quilts, 27 shirts, 30 towels, 12 pairs woolen socks, 6 pairs cotton socks, 1 pair drawers, 2 shirts, 7 pairs pillow-cases, bandages, compresses, old linen, &c., 1 small package tea.

From pupils of Ward School No. 47, pincushions, bolster and case, sheets, towels, linen and lint.

One large box from ladies in Oneida, N. Y.

S. Cardwell, 1 piece muslin.

Anonymous, 1 piece brown muslin.

Mrs. Ray, 1 piece muslin.

Mrs. S. Brown, 14 shirts.

Old linen from Astor-place Hotel, Sanderson's and Brevoort House; also from various individuals donations of linen, lint, and bandages.

MRS. WILLARD PARKER, President.
H. J. RAYMOND, Treasurer.

THE SERVICES OF COL. EMORY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Friday, 7th inst., there is, under the head of your Washington Correspondence, an attack on me, which is false from beginning to end.

The manner in which I extricated my late command from its perilous condition and brought it in good order to Fort Leavenworth, should have shielded me from the charge of being a traitor.

The manner in which my conduct in that command was viewed on the spot may be seen from the inclosed paragraph, written by some one unknown to me, but conversant with the facts.

The Government has, also, in a marked manner, shown its appreciation of the service rendered.

Very respectfully, yours, W. H. EMORY.
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1861.

The following is the letter alluded to by Col. EMORY. It appears in the St. Louis *Republican*:

LEAVENWORTH, May 31, 1861.

Col. Emory's command, consisting of six companies of cavalry and five of infantry, after a hard march of about one month from the frontiers of Arkansas and Texas, arrived this morning. The officers and men look like veterans, being bronzed and sunburnt, and are all in fine health, and in a fine state of discipline. Col. EMORY deserves great credit for bringing off his command and the Government property in safety, as he was obliged to do it in the presence of a large force of Secessionists, who had collected to capture everything after secession fashion. To the demand made by the rebel leaders "to surrender," his only reply was, "come and take us." This is the first instance where an officer has succeeded in saving his command, and too much credit cannot be awarded Col. EMORY and his officers.

The Regiment of three years Kansas volunteers are now being mustered into the service of the Government. Five companies have been received at the Fort, and the other five will be here in a few days. The men are rather a rough looking set, but good material for soldiers. They will require a good deal of drilling and dressing up before they will be very efficient.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

The Fourth Connecticut Regiment, which left Hartford on Monday afternoon in the steamers *City of Hartford* and *Granite State*, arrived at Jersey City yesterday morning, and left at 10½ o'clock for the seat of war, *viâ* Philadelphia, after taking a hearty breakfast and being cordially welcomed by hosts of friends. The outfit of the regiment was complete, and highly creditable to Yankee forethought. The uniform is fatigue gray, and each man has, in addition, a blouse and a light felt hat. The two flank companies are armed with Sharpe's rifles, and the rest with the regulation musket, which will probably be exchanged for Enfield rifles. Like the other three regiments from the State, the Fourth is provided with twenty-four baggage-wagons and ambulances, besides horses for most of the Line Officers. The Regiment has been encamped at Hartford three weeks, and is mustered into the United States service for three years. Their motto is the Hartford City motto, "*Post nubila Phoebus.*" They carry 60,000 ball cartridges, of which 10,000 are for Sharpe's rifles. Col. WOODHOUSE, who commands the regiment, held a Lieutenant's commission in the New-England Ninth Regiment, during the Mexican War, and was at the storming of Chapultepec. He has been several years Quartermaster-General of Connecticut, and resigned the office of City Clerk of Hartford to take this command. The following is a complete list of the Commissioned Officers:

Colonel—Levi Woodhouse, Hartford. Lieutenant-Colonel—Nelson L. White, Danbury. Major—Henry W. Birge, Norwich. Adjutant—Thos. S. Trumbull, Hartford. Quartermaster—George A. Washburne, Hartford. Surgeon—Samuel W. Skinner, Windsor Locks. Assistant Surgeon—Edward Bentley, Norwich. Chaplain—Rev. Edward A. Walker, New-Haven. Sergeant-Major—Edward A. Gillette, Hartford. Quartermaster-Sergeant—Frank A. Pratt, Hartford. Commissary-Sergeant—Edward P. Allen, Hartford. Captains and Companies—Company A, Hartford, Capt. L. G. Hemingway; B, Derby, E. S. Kellogg; C, Suffield, R. S. Burbank; D, New-London, J. C. Dunford; E, New-Haven, O. A. Dennis (of Norwich;) F, New-Haven, N. S. Hallenbeck; G, Middletown, R. G. Williams (of Berlin;) H, Middletown, C. C. Clark (of Bridgeport;) I, Wolcotville, S. H. Perkins; K, Hartford, D. M. Sprell.

COL. MURPHY'S REGIMENT—WILLET'S POINT.

A Summer day's excursion can afford no greater treat than a visit to the camping ground of Col. MURPHY's Regiment at Willet's Point. The place itself, apart from its picturesque situation, is full of interest. Amongst other things it is a memento of the financiering skill of the notorious FLOYD, who succeeded in selling it to the United States at about three times its proper value. The location is certainly admirable, and makes even a patriot forgive the job which gave it to Uncle Sam. It commands a lovely prospect waterwards as well as landwards, and occupies so many elevations that the land is comparatively free from the fevers which prevail in the neighborhood. Col. MURPHY has pitched his tents on a gentle slope, back of the water line, reserving the green sweeps on the Sound for parade purposes. The regiment has only been encamped for a few days, and the regularity of a city has not in consequence been attained. But the tents are already in admirable order, and a day or two more will make these quarters the most enviable that a soldier can desire. The best of feeling exists in the regiment, and the men are elated at the prospect of receiving their arms and uniforms, both—or some—of which were expected to arrive yesterday. Col. MURPHY's head-quarters are at a charming cottage *ornée* commanding one of the finest views that can be seen from any window in the vicinity of our City.

COL. BAKER'S CALIFORNIA REGIMENT—FORT SCHUYLER.

Col. BAKER's fine body of men are comfortably domiciled at Fort Schuyler where they seem to enjoy all the luxuries of the season—thanks, in a great measure, to the energy of Quartermaster YOUNG, who seems to compel all the powers of earth, air and water, to his will—and quarters so cool, breezy and delightful, that a *millionaire* would not grudge his $3 a day for like conveniences. A poor man would probably be satisfied to pay more and receive less. There appears to be an abundance of everything edible, including an ample supply of fish, which are caught readily from the very walls of the fortification. There is scope and verge, too, for drilling purposes, and instruction in all the elements of modern warfare. The men are in uniform, and present an extremely fine appearance, being stalwart, tough-looking customers, who can give quite as much as they are ever likely to take, and perhaps a little more.

A grand parade will take place at Fort Schuyler on Saturday next, when the regiment expects to "see company." A regimental band is now in course of formation, and will make its *début* on that occasion.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—BATTERY.

On Monday, a lady of this City very kindly presented to this Regiment some five hundred Havelocks, and as the day was very hot, Col. MCCUNN immediately ordered Quartermaster HOTT to distribute them to the soldiers, that their advantage against the influence of "Old Sol" might be tested. They answered the purpose most admirably, and the men testified their delight by many exclamations of thanks. Since last Thursday the men have been kept busy in digging ditches to drain the water from the camp, and shifting the tents to a more elevated site of the Battery, so that everything is more comfortable and cheerful now, and the men in better spirits than when they first went into encampment.

A BAPTIST HOME GUARD.

The Baptist Churches of the City are about raising a regiment for the Home Guard. Stanton-street Church is the first in the field, and has already mustered a full company, which meets for drill every Thursday evening, at the Regimental Drill-Room of the Seventy-first Regiment, in Centre-street, near Broome. The Baptists claim to have demonstrated the eminent fitness of their persuasion for a soldier's life in the career of Gen. HAVELOCK, who, it will be remembered, was a Baptist Minister previous to his entrance into the English Army.

ARTILLERY CORPS FOR THE NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

Lieut. T. B. BUNTING, of the Engineer and Artillery Corps of the Seventh Regiment, has received furlough for the war from his regiment, and accepted the captaincy of an artillery corps, now nearly organized, and to be attached to the Ninth Regiment, (City Guard.) The company has already been accepted, and will leave this week to join the regiment, which received marching orders on Sunday. A few good men, who can come well recommended, will be received on application at No. 68 Beaver-street.

MOZART REGIMENT.

Three companies from Massachusetts will arrive here to-day, in order to join Col. COCKS' regiment, now quartered at Yonkers. One company comes from Newburyport, one from West Cambridge, and one from Milford. They are commanded by Capts. WOLCOTT, INGALLS and LINDSAY.

SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

The recruiting for this regiment, Col. TOMPKINS, now stationed at Washington, is proceeding rapidly. A few more recruits are wanted; directly volunteers have enrolled their names, they are sworn in by a United States officer, and immediately are sent on to join the regiment.

COLONEL WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

The men of this Regiment are now in fine trim; being uniformed and armed they present a fine martial appearance. It is expected that the Regiment will leave, much to the satisfaction of both officers and men, to-morrow, on the steamer *Vanderbilt*, with sealed orders, for the seat of war.

COMMISSARY'S DEPARTMENT.

A requisition has been received from Albany for the complete equipment of Col. VON STEINWEHR's Regiment now quartered at Elm Park. The Commissary-General and his aids were employed yesterday furnishing Col. MCQUADE's Albany Regiment with camp equipage and other equipments necessary for a regiment.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

These barracks continue to be occupied by Col. LANSING's Regiment, which has now received most of its arms and equipments. The regiment will go into camp on Staten Island as soon as Col. WILSON's Zouaves vacate their quarters.

THE HOME GUARD.

The Civic Home Guard held their weekly meeting last night at Palace Garden, which was attended by organizations of several Wards, who performed drill under Col. EDMONDS, the commandant. The Guard then adjourned till next Tuesday, when all the Ward Committees will be present.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A REGIMENT OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

During the recent stay of the Seventh Regiment in Washington, Gen. SCOTT, in reply to the request of Col. LEFFERTS to keep the regiment in active service, said: "Why Colonel, you do not want your regiment here—you have a regiment of officers." In this remark, Gen. SCOTT recognized the most effective service the Seventh Regiment has rendered the country in the officering of various regiments that have volunteered for the war from this and other States. It has furnished four Colonels and an Acting-Brigadier-General, (Col. DURYEE,) besides any quantity of Captains, Lieutenants, and non-commissioned officers. The following list is by no means complete, but will give some idea of the wide field over which the discipline of the Seventh is to be extended through the acknowledged skill of its officers. No doubt every member of the regiment could add to the list names within his own circle of acquaintances. We should be glad to have them forwarded to us, together with corrections of any errors that may have crept into this. The Seventh Regiment New-York State Militia, (National Guard,) has supplied the following officers to other regiments:

COLONELS.—Col. Abram Duryee, Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers ("Red Devils," *alias* Zouaves,) Acting Brigadier-General near Fort Monroe; Col. Noah L. Farnham, First Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves (Eleventh of Volunteers;) Col. W. H. Allen, First Regiment New-York Volunteers; Col. Alexander Shaler, Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves (now organizing.)

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.—Lieut. Col. Riblet, Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves.

MAJORS.—George Ely, Major Clinton Voltigeurs, Geo. P. Edgar, Major Sickles' Brigade (probably.)

CAPTAINS.—E. A. Babcock, Captain New-Jersey Zouaves; Capt C. G. Bartlett, Duryee's Zouaves; J. Hull, Captain Duryea's Zouaves; Capt. Dumont, Captain Duryee's Zouaves; J. L. Waugh, Captain Duryee's Zouaves; Capt. Denike, Captain Duryee's Zouaves; Capt. Moriarty, Captain Fire Zouaves; Captains Powell and Jay, New-Jersey Regiment; Captains Chatfield, MacMillan, O'Brien, Felt, Bidwell, Williams and Abrams, Clinton Voltigeurs; Captains McIlvaine, Murphy, Grant, and Lewis, Clinton Rifles; Capt. T. B. Bunting, Captain Artillery Corps, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

ADJUTANTS.—Orson H. Hart, Adjutant First Regiment Sickles Brigade; Jas. Hamblin, Adjutant Duryee's Zouaves; Lynde Catlin, Adjutant President's Life Guard; W. G. Ullshoeffer, Adjutant Thirty-sixth Regiment; Wm. Hume, Adjutant Clinton Voltiguers; George Lefort, Adjutant Clinton Rifles; Corporal Barnard.

LIEUTENANTS.—Lieuts. Bernard, Fitzgerald and McFarland, First Regiment Fire Zouaves; Lieuts. Dumont, Cambrelling, Duryea, Evans and Miller, Duryee's Zouaves; Ch. Van Duzer, Lieutenant Sickles' Brigade. Lieutenants in the Regular Army—Hudson Lawrence, Thirteenth Infantry; Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Hecksher, Philip Schuyler, Lieutenants Ninth Infantry; Lieut. Meeks. Lieut. Cutting, Lieut. W. P. Galbraith, Lieut. Ward, Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M. Privates Cooper of the First Company, Healy and Savage of the Second, Evans and Young of the Sixth, and Morris of the Tenth have also obtained lieutenancies in other regiments.

Lieuts. Breck, Holbrook, McJimsey, Anniba, Slocumb, Buckley, Donaldson, Hughes, Mullen and Ford, of Clinton Voltigeurs; Lieuts. Bogert, Walsh, Ellis, Callender, Grant, Mitchel and Owens, of Clinton Rifles.

Wm. G. Shaw, Lieutenant, Massachusetts Regiment.

Besides these, Commissary PATTEN has been appointed Paymaster in the Army, Private Brown of the 6th company is Aid-de-Camp to Gen. SANDFORD, Private RUGGLES of the 6th company is Aid-de-Camp to Gen. HALL.

L. H. LENT, of Company G, has been appointed a drill instructor in the First Regiment—Christian Men-at-Arms.

Gen. SICKLES, who has reserved twenty-five Lieutenancies in his regiment for his own selection, will, it is said, appoint most of those officers from the Seventh Regiment.

It will thus be perceived that "the Seventh" has served as a school for officers, and though not nominally engaged in the war, is extensively represented in other organizations.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The fund appropriated for the relief of volunteers is exhausted. About $18,000 has been paid to families of soldiers, and the balance of the sum of $100,000 has been disbursed for equipments. The $50,000 appropriated by the Supervisors will now be distributed.

A dispatch was received from HENRY WARD BEECHER at Washington, yesterday, announcing the unconditional acceptance of the Brooklyn Phalanx.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 11.

A terrible accident occurred at Green Island Railroad bridge, on the Saratoga Road to-day. A platform car, loaded with lumber for a bridge frame, was passing the bridge, when part of the load struck the side of the bridge. The following were injured: JAMES DONOVAN and JAMES MCGRATH were swept into the canal; MICHAEL FARRELL and MICHAEL CONNOLLY were crushed between the falling arch and the tie; JAMES HOGAN and PATRICK KEEFE were thrown upon ties, but caught there. MCGRATH has a bad fracture of the skull, and is severely injured internally. He spit blood freely upon being taken from the water. He cannot recover. FARRELL has internal injuries; the most serious is about the breast. The skull is badly fractured and he will die. MICHAEL CONNOLLY received a concussion of the brain, has several cuts about the head and is injured internally. He will, probably, die. JAMES DONOVAN has one leg badly broken, and is hurt about the head and breast. He will hardly recover. MICHAEL HOGAN was cut severely about the head by falling between the tracks and ties, but was able to walk off with assistance. PATRICK KEEFE was somewhat bruised and cut.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 11.

The following is the footings up of the Bank statement for the past week:

Capital stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	60,625,800
Specie	6,012,800
Due from other Banks	7,198,000
Due to other Banks	8,093,000
Deposits	18,204,500
Circulation	6,460,800

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

News by the Pony Express—Nearly a Million of Treasure on the Way to New-York—Increased Confidence of Shippers—The New Almaden Mines, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, June 11.

The Pony Express passed at 6 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 1.

No arrivals. Sailed, 30th ult., ship *Peruvian*, Valparaiso; bark *Sea Nymph*, Melbourne; 31st, ship *Racer*, Mazatlan; ship *Equator*, Callao; 1st inst., steamer *Orizaba*, Panama, carrying 250 passengers and $1,174 000 in treasure, of which $986,000 was for New-York, and $16,000 for England.

The principal shippers of treasure were, Wells, Fargo & Co., $250,000; Parrott, $128,000; Coleman & Co., $121,000; Straus Brothers, $103,000; Scholle Brothers, $94,060; Davidson, $75,000; Heutch, $73,000; Sather & Church, $45,000; Tallant & Nilae, $42,000; Seligman, $42,000; Baker, $36,000; also $61,000 among the cabin passengers.

The cabin passengers were:

S. P. Christy, Commerhorn and family, G. C. Gardner, C. C. Gardner, Dr. H. H. Wist, H. Cusher, Dr. Guild, U. S. A., and wife, James Rooney, F. Hudson, D. Wolderberg, H. Braham, J. J. Gray, Capt. Maloney, U. S. A., wife and child, T. Criffing and wife, M. Nornuir, Judge Campbell, R. H. Brewer, Gen. McDougal, U. S. Senator, and family, J. S. Ellis, Horace Brooks, E. W. Kellogg, John Craig, Major Makall, U.S.A., and family, P. Galvaine, Capataine de la Morine de Russia, S. Kostliogoff, Consular de etat actual *attaché* U. S. Minister Minister du Finance de Russie, Marcus Kimball, Marshal Fletcher, Mr. Haight, J. Norniser, Mr. Quattlebohm and wife, Peter O. Miner, Samuel Couriner, J. H. Brown, F. F. Field, Miss Martin, Mrs. Edward Brown, Miss Margaret Meir, Mrs. Rellison and child, J. R. Franklin, Mr. Adrian, R. C. Harrison, Mrs. Alice A. Maples, Mrs. C. M. Graham, Mrs. Daniels, Mr. Douglas, Robert Mott, W. Southard, Mr. Reingler, John W. Barton, Filip Mignagno, Mr. Giovanni, Mr. Falo, A. Raymond, John Cotter, G. J. Cane, Thos. Emerson, S. Asher.

The increased shipment of treasure to day is owing to returning confidence in the safety of California steamers against privateers.

Exchange on New-York ruled at 6 per cent. premium. Most parties having large shipments to make, shipped bullion at their own risk. The money market here is very easy. Business continues active. The market is buoyant, and although transactions are beginning to partake largely of a speculative character, there is a strong demand for consumption Much of the improvement, however, is owing to the general impression that the political disturbances on the Atlantic will defer shipments in this direction. The abundance of unemployed capital adds to trading facilities and encourages speculation. Candles 23c.@24c., and stock about controlled. Coffee buoyant. Butter and lard active, and improving. Raw and refined sugar and syrup in demand, at bargaining prices. The domestic produce market is firm, and the stocks of flour and wheat are becoming light. Barley is abundant. There will probably be no more vessels chartered to carry off the cargoes of last year's grain.

The following charters were recently made: Ship Old Colony, grain, to Liverpool; bark St. Jean, grain to Sydney; ship Amy, dyewood, from the Coast of Mexico; ship True Briton, spars, from Puget Sound to Europe; ship Reuorm and bark Early Bird, lumber, from Puget Sound to Sydney; ship Reporter, dyewood, from the Coast of Mexico to England. The ship Bald Eagle has been laid on for Hong Kong. The following are on the berth for New-York: Ships Siera Nevada, Bell of the Sea, Mary Robinson and Northern Light; for Boston, ships King Fisher and Syrew; for Liverpool, ship Morning Star. The unengaged vessels in port are the Annawam, Andrew Jackson, Caroline Reed, Franklin Havens, Imperial, Kutozoff, Speedweil, Willey, and bark Moonbeam.

There is no California news of moment. Everybody is awaiting with intense anxiety for Eastern news, and as each Pony Express arrives, the announcement of an attack on Harper's Ferry, or Norfolk, or some other movement relating to the public property captured by the South, is expected.

Mr. LATHAM will leave for Washington on the steamer of the 11th.

The Board of Directors of State Prisons have made two contracts for prison labor: one with J. SHAW, of San Francisco, who is furnished with the labor of 100 convicts for the period of five years, 50 of whom are to be mechanics, and 50 common laborers, who are to be employed in the manufacture of agricultural implements and cabinet-ware; the State to be paid at the rate of 75 cents per day for the labor of the mechanics, and 37½ cents for the laborers. Considerable indignation exists among the workingmen of San Francisco on account of SHAW's contract. The agricultural implement manufactory is one of the largest in the State.

The quicksilver mines of New-Alamaden are in full operation. Their yield is immense. The company is now building a new furnace, reported to be five times the capacity of the other old one. A new lead has been discovered by sluicing off the dirt about an old furnace stand. The workmen have reached the depth of 18 feet below the surface, and the quicksilver is still found in little globules so thick that a stream almost follows the stroke of pick.

Quicksilver is worth about 45 cents per pound, and six men are daily sluicing out between $800 and $900 worth.

The name of the brig *Floyd* has been changed to the *Gen. Jessup* by order of Brig.-Gen. SUMNER.

The Mint, last week received about 270,000 ounces of gold and coined $560,000.

The steamer *Panama*, from Mazatland, arrived at San Francisco on the 30th. She reports everything as being quiet in Sonora. The new government is working very prosperously.

News from Oregon to the 28th ult. represents Gen. LANE as improving.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 11—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady and in moderate home demand. WHEAT—Market steady, with a fair demand; sales 6,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 82c.; 25,000 bushels fair to good Milwaukee Club, at 82c.@84c. CORN—Demand moderate, and market less firm; sales 26,000 bushels, at 32½c.@34c. Other grains quiet and no sales. WHISKY lower; sales 1,300 bbls., at 14c. CANAL FREIGHTS—10c. on Corn and 11c. on Wheat to New York. *Lake Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 182,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, and 35,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 141,000 bushels Wheat, 142,000 bushels Corn, and 11,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 11.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—sales, 1,200 bushels Chicago Spring, at 82½c. CORN—sales 5,000 bushels Western mixed at 42c. RYE—sales 1,000 bushels, at 64½c. OATS in active demand; sales, 3,000 bushels, at 30c. for Canada East; 31c. for Chicago; 33c. for State. Received by the Central Railroad for Boston and the East, 3,485 bbls. Flour, 118 bbls. Whisky, 107 bales Wool, 50 bbls. Turpentine; for New-York, 8,190 bbls. Flour, 795 bags Wheat, 511 bbls. Whisky; shipped by tows to New-York, 781,000 bushels Corn, 201,400 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 11.

FLOUR dull and lower. WHEAT—demand light and declined 1c.; sales at 71c @72c. for No. 1 in store. CORN very dull; sales at 22c. OATS dull. *Receipts*—5,700 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 138,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—4,500 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 3 000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS easier; Wheat 6c. to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York half per cent. discount for gold.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 11.

FLOUR steady, with moderate demand for inferior and Eastern grades. Sales 800 bbls. at $5 for Fancy State. WHEAT market flat; no sales. CORN dull; sales 6,500 bushels at 37c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Flour, 28c.; WHEAT, 8c, and Corn 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—unimportant. *Canal Exports*—2,800 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, and 6,700 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 11.

COTTON—Nothing done. Sales of three days, 350 bales. Receipts 220, against 1 500 last year same time; decreased receipts, 355,000; at all ports, 883,000. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 11.

FLOUR dull and unsettled; superfine at $4 37½; family $5 75@$6 50; fancy $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT dull; sales 2,900 bush.; Red, $1 32@$1 35; White $1 43@$1 47. CORN quiet; Southern Yellow 54c.; Western mixed 48c.@50c. PROVISIONS dull. LARD 9½c. WHISKY dull, at 16½c.@17c.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Ida McLeod, from Matanzas—W. B. Haines, A. Safford, L. E. Fields, J. McGuire, T. P. Duffy, T. P. McMann, James Delaney, J. M. Simmons.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 30 | Moon sets.. 10 33
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 36 | Gov. Island..11 25 | Hell Gate...12 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamer Mars, Nichols Philadelphia.

Ships Southern Chief, Higgins, Havre, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Athena, Schilling, London.

Barks C. Vesin, (Aus.) Plorio, Cork, Holmboe & Tetens; Liverpool, Hichardson, Bordeaux, W. R. Hill.

Brigs Standard, Oard, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Delta, Jackson, Havana, Trask & Dearborn; Sea Lark, Allen, Buenos Ayres, C. & E. J. Peters; Mora Active, (Port.,) Mogalhees, Cork, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; King Brothers, (Br.,) Laraway, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Gezusters, (Dutch,) Usser, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Manrico, (Dutch,) Schreuder, Caracoa, Dovale & Co.

Schooners Lacon, Bacon, Boston; T. S. Harding, Morris, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Francisco, Thompson, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton; Sea Witch, Osborn, St. Lucia, G. & J. Knox & Co.; Margaret, Hewson, Washington, Mott Bedell; C. M. Neale, Godfrey, Georgetown, master.

Arrived.

Steamer George Peabody, Pritchard, Fort Monroe 24 hours. U. S. steamer Hunter, Woods, from Baltimore, had just arrived, with coal.

Steamer P. T. Heartt, Siddell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Juliette, Sinclair, Bordeaux 33 ds., with wine, &c. to J. Atkins & Co May 16, lat. 44 47, lon. 18 40, passed the wreck of a Br. schr. water-logged and abandoned; had foremast standing. May 20, lat. 45, lon. 48, passed the wreck of a supposed Br. ship, dismasted; saw a ship near her, which probably took off the crew; ran for the wreck but she sunk before reaching her; was probably loaded with guano, as the water presented that appearance. From May 29 to June 1, in lat. 44 45 to 44 15, and lon. 48 09 to 53, saw a large quantity of icebergs, and at one time was nearly surrounded by them. Has had thick stormy weather on the coast.

Ship Liberty, Atkins, Havre May 5, in ballast, and with 200 passengers to T. P. Stanton. May 27, fell in with the wreck of a ship; had no name on her stern; painted light inside, painted ports coopered up to 16 feet, bowsprit and foremast gone, &c.; same vessel reported by the Pampero, arr. 10th; same day, saw three large icebergs; saw a number since.

Ship Betsy Williams, (of New-Bedford,) Nickerson, Mansanilla, via Nassau 12 ds., with palm leaf, &c. to Maitland, Phelps & Co. The B. W. went ashore on Riding Rocks May 5, but was got off by wreckers, without receiving any material damage.

Bark Ida, (Br., of Shields,) Reeve, Shields 54 ds., with coal to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig Gen. Bailey, Noyes, Trinidad de Cuba 18 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan. Off Havana, spoke brig Condor, from Trinidad for New-York.

Brig Nahant, (of Boston,) Strout, Zaza, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar and melado to C. & E. J. Peters. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Abby Watson, (of Sedgwick,) Watson, Nuevitas 15 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Norden, (Russ.,) Bochert, London 34 ds., in ballast to Charles H. Going.

Brig Bonaparte, Stuart, St. George, N. B., 8 ds., with laths to Jed Frye.

Brig Monarchy, (of Bangor,) Phillips, Sagua 12 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Margaret, (Br., of Halifax,) Balcam, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to Whitman Bros & Co.

Brig William Nickels, Leighton, Millbridge 6 ds., with lumber to John Boynton & Son.

Brig G. W. Barter, Gilchrist, Jacksonville, via Bath 5 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Brig San Antonia, of Philadelphia, Collins, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Lady of the Lake, Marshall, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Financier, Eaton, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Echo, Rice, Port-au-Prince May 23, with logwood to Wilson & Carman.

Brig Ida McLeod, Reynolds, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Castor, Stickney, Rio Janeiro May 5, with coffee to F. S. Schlessinger & Son. Was bound to New-Orleans, and was ordered off.

Schr. Bowditch, (of Castine,) Collins, Gonaives May 29, with logwood to Miller & Houghton. Has been 9 ds. N. of Cape Henry, with light variable winds.

Schr. Eagle, (Br., of Truro, Eng.,) Robinson, Gibraltar 43 ds., with fruit to master. Has experienced heavy westerly gales for 40 ds.; lost an entire suit of sails.

Schr. Flying Eagle, (of Hingham,) Taylor, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Thomas Gilmartin.

Schr. T. A. Ward, Hoff, Palermo 44 ds., and Gibraltar 34 ds. with fruit to S. S. Wyckoff.

Schr. Amelia, Stuart, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Lady Mulgrave, (Br.,) Hartigan, Lingan, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to A. Smithers.

Schr. Only Daughter, (3 masted,) Falkenberg, Miragoane May 24, with logwood to Secker & Graeve.

Schr. Maria Rouana, (of Bristol, Me.,) Palmer, Cardenas 16 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Norfolk Packet, Bedell, Apalachicola 15 ds. with cotton to Ralph Post.

Schr. Forest City, Lovell, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. Alice Davis, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Allen, (Br.,) Petty, Eluthera 9 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. War Steed, Smith, Stratsburgh, for Boston.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New Bedford 3 ds., oil.

Schr. Truro, (Br.,) Cox, Lingan, C. B., 7 ds., with coal.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, Yeaton, Rockland 5 ds., lime.

Schr. Pizarro, Chase, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Golden Rod, Brightman, Fall River 2 ds.

Schr. Bolivar, Gandy, New-Haven 2 ds.

Sloop Pointer, Nichols, Providence 2 ds., mdse.

WIND—During the day, from S. W. to E. N. E., with heavy rain; at 9 P. M., S. W.

BELOW—One bark and an Italian brig.

Sailed.

June 10—Steamship Columbia, for Havana; 11th, steamships Northern Light, for Aspinwall; Cahawba, for Havana; Prince Albert, (Br.,) for Galway.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 11—Arr. ship Hampden, Liverpool; bark Wessacumcon, Montevideo; brigs Marshall Dutch, Cardenas; Laurieville, Cape Haytien.

Miscellaneous.

A letter received by Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co., dated Havana, June 1, states that the bark Cornelia was totally lost on Key Pedro; Captain and crew saved. The C. was from Havana, bound to Cardenas, to load for New-York.

The ship Investigator was this morning taken on the Small Balance Dock for repairs. Will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

NANTUCKET, June 9—Brig Jaffa (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, from Sidney, C. B., with coal, bound to New-York, ran ashore on the Old Man, south of this village, about 12 o'clock last night, and bilged. The Captain and crew landed this morning in their boat saving nothing but the clothes they stood in. They have been provided for. Vessel and cargo will prove a total loss. The cargo is consigned to Richard Irwin & Co. The J. was built at Maitland, N. S., in 1858, 182 tons, rated A 2, and owned by James Douglass, at Maitland. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Linda—bark, of Philadelphia, from London, for Havana, May 28, lat. 25 44, lon. 75.

Quickstep—whaling schr., Tripp, of and from Provincetown, for the Western Islands, May 31, lat. 26, lon. 79 40; had 120 bbls. sperm, and was 4 months out.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, June 1, schr. Andrew Stewart, for New-York, ldg., to sail June 7.

At Gonaives, May 27, brig Monticello, of and for Boston, ldg.

At Mirsgoane, May 24, schr. Flora King, for Boston, loading.

At Port au Prince, May 23, schr. Sarah Burton, from Boston, dischg.

At Cienfuegos, May 23, barks Sea Eagle, for Philadelphia, ldg.; Maria, for New-York or Boston do.; brigs Tiberius, for Philadelphia, do.; Helen P. Stewart, do.

[PER ADRIATIC.]

Arrived from New-York—June 2, Adeline, and Electric, at Liverpool; 3d, Anna Maria, and "Aegnouiate," at Queenstown.

Arrived from New-Orleans—"Cleratal," and Golden Cross, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—2d, Westmoreland, at Liverpool; 3d, "G. Goderry," at Queenstown.

Arrived from Savannah—Hamburg, at Liverpool.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—Sunny South, at Table Bay; Restless, at Kingston; E. Bulkley, at Falmouth; Victoria, and India, at Deal; Protector, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Bomba, at Bordeaux; Guiding Star, at Deal; Moses, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Ocean, at Falmouth.

Arrived from Savannah—Tallula, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Galveston—Alamo, at Liverpool.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.
Third Night of
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
WEDNESDAY, June 12.
Sixteen of the best performers in the profession, in new Songs, Duets, and Laughable Interludes.
GEO. CHRISTY in an entire change of programme.
A Grand Matinée every Saturday.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25c.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'sdy, June 12. 4½ P. M.	Wed'sdy. June 12. 7 A. M.
Thur'dy, June 13. 11½ A. M.	Thur'dy, June 13. 10 A. M.
Friday, June 14.. 8 P. M.	Friday, June 14.. 12 M.
Saturday June 15. 1 P. M.	Saturday June 15. 6 P. M.
Sunday, June 16. 7½ A. M.	Sunday, June 16. 2 P. M.
Monday, June 17. 3 P. M.	Monday, June 17.. 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, June 18. 11 A. M.	Tuesday, June 18 3 P. M.
Wed'sdy, June 19. 12 M.	Wed'sdy, June 19. 4 P. M.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman, a situation as nurse, to take care of a child from its infancy, or would go to Europe with a family for the Summer, or longer if required; is skillful and kind in case of sickness. Can furnish satisfactory City reference for the past twelve years as to character, capacity and integrity. Call at No. 293 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the dry goods store.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARINER'S FAMILY ASYLUM, Staten Island, will take place on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Visitors will please take the boat from the foot of Whitehall-st. for Vanderbilt's Landing at 2 o'clock. Rev. T. C. CUYLER and others will address the meeting. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a respectable private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has lived nine years in her last place; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 126 Clinton place, 8th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON, who understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing, would wait on an invalid lady; is accustomed to travel; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; he perfectly understands his business, and is well acquainted with the City. Can be seen at his present place, or by addressing a note to JOHN LINDSEY, No. 65 St. Mark's-place, will meet with punctual attendance.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation; is a good plain cook and understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing or do laundry word. Good city reference given. Apply for two days, at No. 192 7th av.. first floor, bank room. Has no objection to go in the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress, who understands dressmaking in all its branches; is capable of cutting and fitting; has no objections to traveling or the country; satisfactory reference given. Apply for 2 days at No. 192 7th-av., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—A LADY wishes to procure situations for two girls in her employ whom she can recommend; one as cook and laundress, and the other as nurse and chambermaid. Apply at No. 173 7th av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Call for or address A. M., at No. 75 3d av., between 11th and 12th sts.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 63 6th av., N. Y.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.*]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

P. R. Stetson, son of Col. Stetson, of the Astor House, has been appointed a Lieutenant in the United States Army.

A detachment of the Brooklyn Thirteenth Regiment, stationed at Annapolis, left there on Sunday in two steamers, bound on special business down the river. It is reported that they go to arrest the Secessionist Kane, brother of Marshal Kane, of Baltimore.

As stated yesterday, the five or six regiments ordered away left Washington before sunrise this morning. There were a good many visitors to take leave of the boys, who departed in the best possible spirits.

The Michigan Second Regiment, Col. Richardson, which is the third regiment from that State, arrived at 4 o'clock this morning. Several of the officers bring their wives with them.

A special train was provided on Sunday evening for the light battery of the Rhode Island Regiment.

The Garibaldi Guards, the Fourteenth, and the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiments were among those which left this morning.

At the Fourth Presbyterian Church, yesterday, Rev. Mr. Smith preached a most eloquent and interesting discourse upon Judge Douglas' death, selecting for his text the following remarkable words of Isaiah:

"Behold the Lord of Hosts taketh from Jerusalem the Mighty Man, the Judge, the Counselor, the Cunning Artificer, the Eloquent Orator."

The church was crowded, and the address was a splendid effort of this fine speaker.

An Agent from Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has arrived, with new blue uniforms for the Fourth and Fifth Regiments provided by that State. They will be distributed at once, and the men need them surely.

I learn at the Post-office Department that, on Saturday, a dispatch was received from the Postmaster at Nashville, saying that he should make no further official returns to the United States Government. To-day the Nashville Post-office has been abolished by the Department.

Information is also received from the St. Louis Postmaster that letters from the South come regularly to that office, as usual, with the United States three-cent postage-stamps affixed, and none others. These stamps are those that have been stolen by Southern Postmasters, and Mr. Reagan's new arrangements have not gone into operation yet. Orders have been telegraphed to St. Louis to require payment upon all letters from the South received there, when delivered, hereafter, without regard to the stamps upon them.

Intelligence was received direct from the West to-day, informing the Government that Gen. McClellan is moving rapidly over the Alleghany Mountains with his immense force towards Harper's Ferry, and that he had with his command facilities for throwing pontoon bridges across any rivers where bridges may be destroyed on his route in a brief space of time.

Col. Cameron to-day visited the Seventy-ninth Regiment, and signified to them his determination to accept the command of the regiment. He made them a thrilling speech, which seemed to remind them of the hills and heather of Old Scotland. They made hearty responses when he invoked them for the honor of the dear old land to stand by the flag and the country of their adoption. After the customary review, the full regiment gathered together, and sang in full chorus "All the Blue Bonnets are over the Border," and several other Scotch songs. The regiment is rapidly perfecting in the drill, and gives promise of good service.

The remaining four regiments of Gen. King's Wisconsin Brigade have been ordered to march to Washington as soon as they are equipped.

The railroad track through Washington from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad dépôt to the foot of Sixth-street has been completed, and a train of eight cars from the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Roads passed over to-day. These were taken on floats to the railroad pier of the Orange and Alexandria Road in Alexandria, and placed directly upon that road. By to-morrow night there will have been sufficient rolling stock placed upon the Alexandria Road to put it in operation. A large force is at work repairing the switches taken up by the Zouaves at Alexandria, as well as the bridges burned by the rebels in their retreat.

The Connecticut First, encamped near the Loudon and New-Hampshire Road, in their scouting discovered a disabled locomotive engine, and at once commenced putting it in repair. They expect to have it running to-morrow.

Coldwell, the clerk in the Telegraph office, who assisted the rebels in their treason, boasted before he left of having been promised a commission in the rebel army. A gentleman, recently from Richmond, mentions having met him there in a Lieutenant's uniform; from which it is inferred that the traitors for once kept their word.

A gentleman named Kelly reached Washington to-day from Georgia. He passed through Manassas Junction, and reports Gen. Beauregard and twenty-five thousand men at the Junction. He also reports the rebels at work throwing up intrenchments and planting cannon. I think he believes what he says, but I have no faith that there are over twelve thousand men at Manassas Junction, or that Gen. Beauregard is in command.

LEO.

FURTHER FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Monday, June 10.

The rebels crossed at Mercerville, on Saturday night, and attempted to seize canal boats and 800 bbls. Flour, but failed in consequence of the Shrpsburgh Home Guards being stationed there. The Guards, under Captains Litter and Hewitt, drove them back to Mercerville, above Sheppardstown. The Virginians burnt three canal boats and destroyed two locks between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry.

Two bridges at Berlin and the Point of Rocks across the Potomac were burned yesterday morning.

Report says that the rebels were unable to destroy dam No. 4 on the Potomac. The Virginians have crossed the river, destroyed the guard-locks at that point, and thrown in large rocks to obstruct navigation. They destroyed all the skiffs and scows between Sheppardstown and Harper's Ferry.

Five fords were recently discovered near the mouth of the Auticam, seven miles above Harper's Ferry. The water is not more than three feet deep anywhere in low water, with a perfect rock bed.

There were but 80 men at Sheppardstown, but they were reinforced by a full regiment to-day.

The rebels have torn up the planks of the bridge, and they are all turned so as to burn easily.

A preacher, named Douglas, has rendered himself so prominent as a Secessionist that his passes carry any person into Virginia. He is the only man in this part of Maryland who can pass any one southward. He lives near Sheppardstown Bridge, in Maryland.

CUMBERLAND, MD., OCCUPIED.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 10.

The Eleventh Indiana Zouaves, Col. Wallace, reached Cumberland, Md., this morning, and took possession of the town.

MOVEMENTS OF INDIANA TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 10.

A special dispatch from Indianapolis to the *Commercial* says the Twelfth Regiment of State troops, Col. John M. Wallace, will leave for the Border to-morrow evening, with a battery of artillery.

Gov. Morton leaves to-morrow for New-York to close a contract for arms with agents who sail for Europe Friday.

Hon. J. W. Gordon, now Sergeant-Major of Col. Milroy's Regiment in Virginia, has been appointed Major in the regular service.

Capt. C. C. Smith, of the Morton Invincibles, has been appointed Captain in the same service.

WISCONSIN TROOPS EN ROUTE.

CLEVELAND, Monday, June 10.

The First Wisconsin Regiment passed through this evening for Washington. The men are fully armed and equipped, and presented a fine appearance.

GEN. BANKS AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 10.

Maj.-Gen. Banks was at Fort McHenry this afternoon. He assumes command of this military district to-morrow, [illegible] ton.

Gen. Cadwalader leaves to assume important duties southward.

Gen. Banks will cordially coöperate with the civil authorities for the preservation of order. Columbiads and 42-pounders are being brought to bear on the city from Fort McHenry. The populace are irritated by the presence of Northern troops, but the conciliatory programme enunciated by Gen. Banks removed all apprehensions.

Gen. Banks indorses the recommendation for an appropriation of seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars for the prosecution of the war.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Monday, June 10.

The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States has been ratified unanimously by the Convention.

FROM CAIRO.

ANXIETY FOR A FORWARD MOVEMENT—KENTUCKIANS ASKING PROTECTION—ARRIVAL OF THE NURSES—THE NUMBER ON THE SICK LIST.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Ill., Friday, June 7, 1861.

We are getting impatient for action. Situated as are the troops at this point, it is natural that this feeling should be engendered. Almost surrounded by hostile sections, yet whose hostility does not impart the courage necessary to its open manifestation, we are occupying a position strategetically offensive, yet seeing no signs that warrant us in anticipating an early movement against the enemy. We know that we have a blustering but timid foe within easy reach of our arms, and one whose strength increases daily by numerical additions, fresh supplies of arms, and the progress, of numerous and formidable works of defence. We now know that we could but recently have reached and occupied Memphis with four or five good regiments; and that to now do so will require 15,000 or 20,000 men; while a month hence it may need 50,000. Knowing these things, it seems to us that the Government is wasting time *here*, whatever it may be doing in Virginia. In fact, our superiors seem almost unconscious of our existence. The people at Washington do not notice us at all; while Gen. McClelland, in whose Department we are placed, seems to have his attention entirely occupied in other directions. For a point of less importance than this—for a movement of less consequence than that down the Mississippi—this might seem less strange. We reflect, too, that the Summer heats are even now upon us; that prominent journals are already predicting a comparative cessation of hostilities till Autumn; and we sometimes are led to fear that the campaign of the Mississippi Valley is to prove an unreality for the Summer, and that, while treason flaunts her symbols almost within our sight, our operations are to be restricted to the evolutions of the parade-ground, and our sight of the enemy confined to such stray traitors as are caught sneaking within our lines, or robbing the hen-roosts of neighboring citizens.

The statement that Fremont is to be placed in charge of a new Department, embracing this field, gives us some hope of action; and unquestionably his appointment would be potent in inspiring enthusiasm and hope among our troops. But the very rumor implies delay, and a delay so great that it may effectually extinguish our expectations of a Summer campaign; while the precise thing that our troops want *most*, is not an increase of hope or courage, of which they have now enough, but *action*. While they would hail Col. Fremont as a welcome leader, still, I am satisfied they repose entire confidence in Gen. Prentiss, and would sooner march with him to Memphis, *now*, than wait another month for any new leader whatever. If Gen. McClelland would at once give the word of command to march, with a column of 10,000 men, and start another of equal size towards Nashville, we could spend the 20th in Memphis, and give Tennessee and Mississippi other use for their volunteers than to send them to Jeff. Davis in Virginia.

The weather is already getting hot. The mercury now stands high every day, and the sickness in the hospitals begins to assume a fatal type. The fact that one soldier has died of typhoid fever, is not a circumstance that should excite surprise; but it is an indication of what we may expect unless the most admirable management prevails in the commissary and hospital departments. I do not think Cairo deserves the bad reputation for health that some would give it; but I am sure that we would all rather take the risks of Memphis, rebel bullets included.

PADUCAH ASKS PROTECTION.

A deputation of citizens of Paducah visited Gen. Prentiss yesterday, with a request that he would send up a force to protect them in holding a Union meeting there last night. Gen. Prentiss accepts the doctrine that it is the duty of a Government to protect its own loyal citizens; and he would certainly have complied with the request had it been made in season. Such requests, on the part of citizens of Kentucky, are now becoming numerous; and you will soon hear that Gen. Prentiss affords such protection in every case where it is practicable, no matter whether the "soil" occupied be that of Illinois or Kentucky.

ARRIVAL OF THE NURSE CORPS.

An incident of some importance to-day, is the arrival of Mrs. Yates, matron of the Military Hospital here, with a corps of assistants. She holds a commission from Miss Dix, which, as a document of some interest, I have obtained the privilege of copying, and which runs as follows:

To all whom it may concern: Be it known that the services of Mrs. P. E. Yates, of Chicago, Illinois, for and on behalf of the United States' Military Hospitals in the State of Illinois, are accepted.

In consideration of the excellent qualifications of Mrs. Yates for the service, as set forth by eminent medical authority, by devout clergymen, and by many who have known her ability and virtues, as illustrated in social and domestic life, I hereby, under authority of the acting Surgeon-General, appoint Mrs. Yates matron of the Military Hospital at Cairo, with full powers to direct and control the same for the good of all sick and wounded soldiers serving in the Illinois Division of the Army of the United States. And I request and direct all nurses, whether men or women, and all persons employed in and about the service of said Institution, to render to Mrs. Yates such willing obedience and aid as shall assure the success of the humane institution in which they belong.

Given under my seal, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

D. L. DIX.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

The following abstract does not show the whole amount of cases at three Hospitals, but it embraces the greater number:

Abstract of cases treated in the Brigade Hospital, Camp Defiance, Cairo, from April 21 to June 7, inclusive.

Diarrhea and Dysintery	614
Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, including Ague	113
Gun-shot wounds (accident)	3
Rheumatism	14
Pneumonia	11
Pleuro-Pneumonia	12
Scrofula	9
Coup de Soleil	3
Miscellaneous	114
Total	996
Death from gun-shot wound	1
Discharged cured	960
In Hospital June 7	35

THOMAS LINN, Surgeon.
S. R. HAVEN, Assistant Surgeon.
Henry Birotte, Steward.

Besides this, a soldier was drowned, this evening, while bathing in the river with some of his comrades.

ZOUAVE.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Orders were received at the head-quarters of the army in this City yesterday, directing the acting Commandant of the post to prepare and equip for the road at once a force of 310 men. In compliance with these instructions 60 were sent off in a few moments, and 250 subsequently. The utmost celerity was used in getting them ready, which was done without the slightest confusion.

The vessels at the Navy Yard have not moved. The *Roman* and *Badger* are still in dock, and the frigate *Potomac* in the stream. The *Penguin* and *Albatross* are in *statu quo*. The men at the Yard will be paid off in a few days.

The last of the first-class frigates ordered for the blockade fleet, the steamer *Roanoke*, now at Brooklyn, will be finished this week and reported ready for sea. She was built here in 1855, and has made only one cruise, which was not by any means a successful one. Having done about a year's unimportant service on the Home Station, she returned to Boston, and was refitted at a cost of $309,000. Her repairs here, on the present occasion, must have cost $110,000, as the machinery alone incurred an outlay of $90,000; so that about three years duty have made her "wear and tear," exclusive of all other matters, a tax of $410,000, or nearly $1,300 a week. The *Roanoke* is 317 feet long, 54½ feet beam, 40 feet hold, and 3,400 tons burthen. Her engines occupy only 60 feet of the hold; the shafting of the propeller is 148 feet long. Her armament, which was put on board some days since, consists of two 10-inch pivot guns, weighing over 10,000 pounds, each; twenty-eight 9-inch guns, 83 cwt.; two 12-pound heavy howitzers, for the launches; and two 12 pound light howitzers, for the cutters. The 9-inch, 11-inch and pivots are on the spar-deck. There are also 9-inch on the gun-deck. As the *Niagara*, *Wabash* and *Colorado* are already blockading, all our largest steam craft will in a few days be in commission off the coast.

The armament of the *Savannah* is now on board. She carries 26 instead of 24 guns, two tremendous 11-inch pieces having been added to her spar-deck battery. The Navy Department is detailing officers for this vessel, but her destination has not yet transpired. The impression is that she will be detailed for squadron duty.

Capt. Larned, of Michigan, and Lieut. Small, of Pennsylvania, have been detached from the army serving in Virginia, and ordered to reinforce the commissioned officers now under Col. Harvey Brown, at Fort Pickens, Florida. They have accordingly left for their destination, and will be able to report, it is expected, before the month expires. These gentlemen have been selected on account of their experience and superior knowledge as artillerists.

In a few days a detachment of recently enlisted dragoons for the regular Army, will leave the Hudson-street rendezvous for the drilling barracks at Carlisle, where they are to be supplied with horses and stable necessaries.

Lieut. John T. Greble, who was killed by the Secessionists in the engagement yesterday, was a native of Pennsylvania, and belonged to the Second Artillery. He entered the service as a Brevet Second Lieutenant in that Regiment in July, 1854, and was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in March, 1857. He was a vigorous and fiery officer, and ranked high among his comrades as a social companion.

BARRACKS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 11.

Land has been obtained in North Cambridge, and barracks are in process of erection for the encampment of the Massachusetts regiments designed for active service. The camp will be ready for occupancy on Thursday.

The City Government has postponed the annual Fourth of July dinner, and appropriated the funds to equip the soldiers.

COL. STEPTOE AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, June 11.

Col. Steptoe, of the United States Army, and family, of Virginia, have arrived at the Donegana Hotel.

MOVEMENTS OF MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 11.

The Newburyport, Milford and West Cambridge Companies left to-night, *via* Stonington, to join Col. Cocks' Regiment at Yonkers.

The steam gun-boat *Cambridge*, from Fortress Monroe 8th, arrived to-day.

LADIES' UNION ASSOCIATION.

The ladies of this Association, meeting at the Society Library, to prepare clothing, &c., for sick and wounded soldiers, acknowledge the following donations:

Already acknowledged	$867 25
Friends, by Miss Potts	22 50
Mrs. Mortimer	5 00
Mrs. Rogers	5 00
R. W. Lowber	5 00
N. Lawrence	25 00
Total	$929 75

They have also received the following letter inclosing a check for $350, from ladies and others residing at Panama:

PANAMA, May 24, 1861.

H. J. Raymond, Esq., *Treasurer Ladies' Union Relief Association:*

My Dear Sir: Please find inclosed a draft on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for ($350,) three hundred and fifty dollars, it being the amount subscribed by a few American citizens residents here. We ladies started the subscription, but our number being so small, the gentlemen begged to be allowed to aid us in our undertaking.

The accompanying list will explain to you our purpose in collecting the above-named sum. We trust that our small contribution will assist in fitting out *some* of our brave countrymen, who have volunteered to fight for the upholding of our glorious Government, the best ever made by man.

Yours very truly.

MRS. D. M. CORWINE.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

Mrs. D. M. Corwine	$50	P. W. Fisher	$5
Mrs. D. Knight	50	W. Nelson	50
Mrs. H. Schuber	20	P. Coler	5
Mrs. A. D. Bowles	20	H. a. Chase	5
Mrs. C. A. Cocke	5	J. Kratchowil	5
J. H. Sternbergh	10	A Friend of the Union	5
S. K. Holman	50	H. M. Eder	5
U. Rostrup	5	E. D. Dennis Aspinwall	25
J. S. Hermann	10	D. A. Robinson, do	25
Total			$350

The following articles have been made by the ladies of this association from the materials purchased with the donations:

Sheets	754	Flannel bands	40
Bed-sacks	266	Jackets	13
Pillow-ticks	288	Flannel shirts	60
Pillow-cases	942	Blankets	8
Shirts	144	Sling pads	18
Drawers, pairs	120	Splint cushions	21
Calico gowns	150	Lint, boxes	30
Flannel gowns	50	Bandages, doz	150
Towels	288	Havelocks	250
Caps	240	Flannel drawers	15

Some of these articles have been distributed directly from the rooms, a portion sent to the Medical Association, at the Spingler Institute, a small requisition furnished to the Military Department of the New-York Hospital, and the remainder are in the storeroom, subject to any demand that may be made for them.

The work is still going on, though now confined to Havelocks, flannel shirts and drawers.

They have also received from ladies of Rev. Dr. McLane's Church, in Williamsburgh, 43 flannel shirts, 12 muslin shirts, 9 hospital shirts, 18 flannel bands, 6 bed sacks, 12 pillows, 12 sheets, 4 pillow cases, 36 towels, 97 bandages, 5 boxes lint, old linen, pincushions, &c.

From ladies in Ogdensburgh, N. Y., 1 box bandages

From ladies in New-Berlin, N. Y., 22 sheets, 8 blankets, 4 bed-quilts, 27 shirts, 30 towels, 12 pairs woolen socks, 6 pairs cotton socks, 1 pair drawers, 2 shirts, 7 pairs pillow cases, bandages, compresses, old linen, &c., 1 small package tea.

From pupils of Ward School No. 47, pincushions, bolster and case, sheets, towels, linen and lint.

One large box from ladies in Oneida, N. Y.

S. Cardwell, 1 piece muslin.

Anonymous, 1 piece brown muslin.

Mrs. Ray, 1 piece muslin.

Mrs. S. Brown, 14 shirts.

Old linen from Astor-place Hotel, Sanderson's and Brevoort House; also from various individuals donations of linen, lint, and bandages.

Mrs. WILLARD PARKER, President.
H. J. Raymond, Treasurer.

THE SERVICES OF COL. EMORY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Friday, 7th inst., there is, under the head of your Washington Correspondence, an attack on me, which is false from beginning to end.

The manner in which I extricated my late command from its perilous condition and brought it in good order to Fort Leavenworth, should have shielded me from the charge of being a traitor.

The manner in which my conduct in that command was viewed on the spot may be seen from the inclosed paragraph, written by some one unknown to me, but conversant with the facts.

The Government has, also, in a marked manner, shown its appreciation of the service rendered.

Very respectfully, yours, W. H. EMORY.

Washington, June 10, 1861.

The following is the letter alluded to by Col. Emory. It appears in the St. Louis *Republican:*

LEAVENWORTH, May 31, 1861.

Col. Emory's command, consisting of six companies of cavalry and five of infantry, after a hard march of about one month from the frontiers of Arkansas and Texas, arrived this morning. The officers and men look like veterans, being bronzed and sunburnt, and are all in fine health, and in a fine state of discipline. Col. Emory deserves great credit for bringing off his command and the Government property in safety, as he was obliged to do it in the presence of a large force of Secessionists, who had collected to capture everything after secession fashion. To the demand made by the rebel leaders "to surrender," his only reply was, "come and take us." This is the first instance where an officer has succeeded in saving his command, and too much credit cannot be awarded Col. Emory and his officers.

The Regiment of three years Kansas volunteers are now being mustered into the service of the Government. Five companies have been received at the Fort, and the other five will be here in a few days. The men are rather a rough looking set, but good material for soldiers. They will require a good deal of drilling and dressing up before they will be very efficient.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* publishes the following extracts from a private letter:

OFF FORT PICKENS, May 13, 1861.

We came to anchor here at 4 P. M., fifty-six hours from Key West. Since we have been away from here nothing has transpired of importance. The *Supply* was relieved by the *Release*, twenty-four days from New-York. The *Philadelphia* has kept the fort and fleet supplied with fresh beef, and the rebels are still afraid to fire *that first gun*. They are even kind-hearted and generous enough to send to some of the officers Mobile papers to the 8th, but we have not heard what they were or what they contained. The case of sickness mentioned in my last is now rapidly recovering, and no other cases are appearing. Our sand-bags were all landed this morning. There is a very good wagon road from the beach to the fort, and they use it every day. The rebels cannot hinder them, if they wished to, as the fort covers the whole road, that is, it stands between the road and the rebels' forts and batteries.

We are now under the impression that there will be no fighting here until our forces undertake to retake from the rebels the forts and other property that they now have possession of. A few more men, and it could and would be done. All hands are anxious to be at it.

May 15.—Our case of sickness is still on the recovery, and no new case appearing. The *Philadelphia* sailed yesterday. Lieuts. Slemmer and Gilman, with a part of their command from the fort, went in her to recruit their health, which has suffered much from the fatigue and privations they have been subjected to. The soldiers in the fort now have plenty of fresh provisions, and are not in any danger of disease from being confined to living on salt provisions.

A secession tug-boat, called the *Jacob J. Neafie*, came out yesterday and informed Capt. Adams that all vessels flying the American flag would be fired into and sunk if they attempted to enter the harbor. Well, all that fly the rebel flag are captured by the *Powhatan*, so commerce about here is somewhat crippled. The *Powhatan* overhauled a small schooner last night from Mobile, which had the London *Times* correspondent on board. Another schooner got in through the darkness of the night.

May 17.—We have received the New-York papers up to the 29th ult. The news we find encouraging. Last evening we got under way in search of a schooner from New-York, bound to Fort Pickens, loaded with guns, &c. The impression with us is, that the rebels have sent some of their forces away from Pensacola; at any rate, no one expects an attack from them now, while the Federal forces are doing every thing to strengthen their position.

The other day that rebel steamer put Lieut. Renshaw on board of the *Sabine*. The moment he touched the deck the sailors hissed him, and called him some very hard names. He asked Capt. Adams to punish them for it, but the request was refused. The *Brooklyn* furnishes the fleet with one thousand gallons of fresh water per day from her condensing apparatus. A schooner arrived yesterday from Mobile with fruit and cabbage for sale. She could not bring anything besides these, as they were on short allowance of provisions of nearly all kinds in Mobile.

Well, we have caught the schooner we came in search of, and now have her under tow with a fair wind, and are getting along finely.

May 18.—Still dragging the *John L. Genin* after us. We expect to get to the fort about noon.

May 19.—We got into Pickens with our schooner a few minutes before noon, yesterday, and in twenty minutes the boats were alongside unloading her. She had 20,000 bombs on board, besides some heavy guns, which will be ready for action in three days.

The *Times* correspondent has visited "the works." He was at Pickens after he examined the rebel camp. He says they have seventeen batteries of thirty and forty pounders. So the *Powhatan*, *Brooklyn* and *Sabine* can stand out of harm's way and knock their works to flinders, their guns being so much heavier. It is said that the rebels are waiting for the *Governor of Alabama to come with the order and fire the first gun.* So there is now *some prospect* of war soon.

The *Wyandott* met with an accident to her boiler, and in all probability will be unfit for action for a short time. We will tow the *Sabine* in and stand by her to keep her in position. We are all in excellent spirits with the prospect, and feel confident that the Navy will soon clear away the tarnish received at Sumter. We will lie under the safe side of the *Sabine*, and she will afford us protection, and we contemplate piling up sand bags around the engine to protect it. When the fight begins, the fleet will take the water-battery first, next Fort McRae, and so on, wiping them out as we go. But there is no probability of an attack on Pickens, and to tell the truth, we know but little about it.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

The Fourth Connecticut Regiment, which left Hartford on Monday afternoon in the steamers *City of Hartford* and *Granite State*, arrived at Jersey City yesterday morning, and left at 10½ o'clock for the seat of war, *via* Philadelphia, after taking a hearty breakfast and being cordially welcomed by hosts of friends. The outfit of the regiment was complete, and highly creditable to Yankee forethought. The uniform is fatigue gray, and each man has, in addition, a blouse and a light felt hat. The two flank companies are armed with Sharpe's rifles, and the rest with the regulation musket, which will probably be exchanged for Enfield rifles. Like the other three regiments from the State, the Fourth is provided with twenty-four baggage-wagons and ambulances, besides horses for most of the Line Officers. The Regiment has been encamped at Hartford three weeks and is mustered into the United States service for three years. Their motto is the Hartford City motto, "*Post nubila Phoebus.*" They carry 60,000 ball cartridges, of which 10,000 are for Sharpe's rifles. Col. Woodhouse, who commands the regiment, held a Lieutenant's commission in the New-England Ninth Regiment, during the Mexican War, and was at the storming of Chapultepec. He has been several years Quartermaster-General of Connecticut, and resigned the office of City Clerk of Hartford to take this command. The following is a complete list of the Commissioned Officers:

Colonel—Levi Woodhouse, Hartford. Lieutenant-Colonel—Nelson L. White, Danbury. Major—Henry W. Birge, Norwich. Adjutant—Thos. S Trumbull, Hartford. Quartermaster—George A. Washburne, Hartford. Surgeon—Samuel W. Skinner, Windsor Locks. Assistant Surgeon—Edward Bentley, Norwich. Chaplain—Rev. Edward A. Walker, New-Haven. Sergeant-Major—Edward A. Gillette, Hartford. Quartermaster-Sergeant—Frank A. Pratt, Hartford. Commissary-Sergeant—Edward P. Allen, Hartford. Captains and Companies—Company A, Hartford, Capt. L. G. Hemingway; B, Derby, E. S. Kellogg; C, Suffield, R. S. Burbank; D, New-London, J. C. Dunford; E, New-Haven, O. A. Dennis (of Norwich;) F, New-Haven, N. S Hallenbeck; G, Middletown, R. G. Williams (of Berlin;) H, Middletown, C. C. Clark (of Bridgeport;) I, Wolcotville, S. H. Perkins; K, Hartford, D. M. Sipreil.

COL. MURPHY'S REGIMENT—WILLET'S POINT.

A Summer day's excursion can afford no greater treat than a visit to the camping ground of Col. Murphy's Regiment at Willet's Point. The place itself, apart from its picturesque situation, is full of interest. Amongst other things it is a memento of the financiering skill of the notorious Floyd, who succeeded in selling it to the United States at about three times its proper value. The location is certainly admirable, and makes even a patriot forgive the job which gave it to Uncle Sam. It commands a lovely prospect waterwards as well as landwards, and occupies so many elevations that the land is comparatively free from the fevers which prevail in the neighborhood. Col. Murphy has pitched his tents on a gentle slope, back of the water line, reserving the green sweeps on the Sound for parade purposes. The regiment has only been encamped for a few days, and the regularity of a city has not in consequence been attained. But the tents are already in admirable order, and a day or two more will make these quarters the most enviable that a soldier can desire. The best of feeling exists in the regiment, and the men are elated at the prospect of receiving their arms and uniforms, both—or some—of which were expected to arrive yesterday. Col. Murphy's head-quarters are at a charming cottage *ornée* commanding one of the finest views that can be seen from any window in the vicinity of our City.

COL. BAKER'S CALIFORNIA REGIMENT—FORT SCHUYLER.

Col. Baker's fine body of men are comfortably domiciled at Fort Schuyler where they seem to enjoy all the luxuries of the season—thanks, in a great measure, to the energy of Quartermaster Young, who seems to compel all the powers of earth, air and water, to his will—and quarters so cool, breezy and delightful, that a *millionaire* would not grudge his $3 a day for like conveniences. A poor man would probably be satisfied to pay more and receive less. There appears to be an abundance of everything edible, including an ample supply of fish, which are caught readily from the very walls of the fortification. There is scope and verge, too, for drilling purposes, and instruction in all the elements of modern warfare. The men are in uniform, and present an extremely fine appearance, being stalwart, tough-looking customers, who can give quite as much as they are ever likely to take, and perhaps a little more.

A grand parade will take place at Fort Schuyler on Saturday next, when the regiment expects to "see company." A regimental band is now in course of formation, and will make its *début* on that occasion.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—BATTERY.

On Monday, a lady of this City very kindly presented to this Regiment some five hundred Havelocks, and as the day was very hot, Col. McCunn immediately ordered Quartermaster Hoyt to distribute them to the soldiers, that their advantage against the influence of "Old Sol" might be tested. They answered the purpose most admirably, and the men testified their delight by many exclamations of thanks. Since last Thursday the men have been kept busy in digging ditches to drain the water from the camp, and shifting the tents to a more elevated site of the Battery, so that everything is more comfortable and cheerful now, and the men in better spirits than when they first went into encampment.

A BAPTIST HOME GUARD.

The Baptist Churches of the City are about raising a regiment for the Home Guard. Stanton-street Church is the first in the field, and has already mustered a full company, which meets for drill every Thursday evening, at the Regimental Drill-Room of the Seventy-first Regiment, in Centre-street, near Broome. The Baptists claim to have demonstrated the eminent fitness of their persuasion for a soldier's life in the career of Gen. Havelock, who, it will be remembered, was a Baptist Minister previous to his entrance into the English Army.

ARTILLERY CORPS FOR THE NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

Lieut. T. B. Bunting, of the Engineer and Artillery Corps of the Seventh Regiment, has received furlough for the war from his regiment, and accepted the captaincy of an artillery corps, now nearly organized, and to be attached to the Ninth Regiment, (City Guard.) The company has already been accepted, and will leave this week to join the regiment, which received marching orders on Sunday. A few good men, who can come well recommended, will be received on application at No. 68 Beaver-street.

MOZART REGIMENT.

Three companies from Massachusetts will arrive here to-day, in order to join Col. Cocks' regiment, now quartered at Yonkers. One company comes from Newburyport, one from West Cambridge, and one from Milford. They are commanded by Capts. Wolcott, Ingalls and Lindsay.

SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

The recruiting for this regiment, Col. Tompkins, now stationed at Washington, is proceeding rapidly. A few more recruits are wanted; directly volunteers have enrolled their names, they are sworn in by a United States officer, and immediately sent on to join the regiment.

COLONEL WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

The men of this Regiment are now in fine trim; being uniformed and armed they present a fine martial appearance. It is expected that the Regiment will leave, much to the satisfaction of both officers and men, to-morrow, on the steamer *Vanderbilt*, with sealed orders, for the seat of war.

COMMISSARY'S DEPARTMENT.

A requisition has been received from Albany for the complete equipment of Col. Von Steinwehr's Regiment now quartered at Elm Park. The Commissary-General and his aids were employed yesterday furnishing Col. McQuade's Albany Regiment with camp equipage and other equipments necessary for a regiment.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

These barracks continue to be occupied by Col. Lansing's Regiment, which has now received most of its arms and equipments. The regiment will go into camp on Staten Island as soon as Col. Wilson's Zouaves vacate their quarters.

THE HOME GUARD.

The Civic Home Guard held their weekly meeting last night at Palace Garden, which was attended by organizations of several Wards, who performed drill under Col. Edmonds, the commandant. The Guard then adjourned till next Tuesday, when all the Ward Committees will be present.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A REGIMENT OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

During the recent stay of the Seventh Regiment in Washington, Gen. Scott, in reply to the request of Col. Lefferts to keep the regiment in active service, said: "Why Colonel, you do not want your regiment here—you have a regiment of officers." In this remark, Gen. Scott recognized the most effective service the Seventh Regiment has rendered the country in the officering of various regiments that have volunteered for the war from this and other States. It has furnished four Colonels and an Acting-Brigadier-General, (Col. Duryee,) besides any quantity of Captains, Lieutenants, and non-commissioned officers. The following list is by no means complete, but will give some idea of the wide field over which the discipline of the Seventh is to be extended through the acknowledged skill of its officers. No doubt every member of the regiment could add to the list names within his own circle of acquaintances. We should be glad to have them forwarded to us, together with corrections of any errors that may have crept into this. The Seventh Regiment New-York State Militia, (National Guard,) has supplied the following officers to other regiments:

Colonels.—Col. Abram Duryee, Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers ("Red Devils," *alias* Zouaves,) Acting Brigadier-General near Fort Monroe; Col. Noah L. Farnham, First Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves (Eleventh of Volunteers;) Col. W. H. Allen, First Regiment New-York Volunteers; Col. Alexander Shaler, Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves (now organizing)

Lieutenant Colonels.—Lieut. Col. Riblet, Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves.

Majors.—George Ely, Major Clinton Voltigeurs, Geo. P. Edgar, Major Sickles' Brigade (probably)

Captains.—E. A. Babcock, Captain New-Jersey Zouaves; Capt. C. G. Bartlett, Duryee's Zouaves; J. Hull, Captain Duryea's Zouaves; Capt. Dumont, Captain Duryee's Zouaves; J. L. Waugh, Captain Duryee's Zouaves; Capt. Denikc, Captain Duryee's Zouaves; Capt. Moriarty, Captain Fire Zouaves; Captains Powell and Jay, New-Jersey Regiment; Captains Chatfield, MacMillan, O'Brien, Felt, Bidwell, Williams and Abrams, Clinton Voltigeurs; Captains McIlvaine, Murphy, Grant, and Lewis, Clinton Rifles; Capt. T. B. Bunting, Captain Artillery Corps, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

Adjutants.—Orson H. Hart, Adjutant First Regiment Sickles Brigade; Jas. Hamblin, Adjutant Duryee's Zouaves; Lynde Catlin, Adjutant President's Life Guard; W. G. Ullshoeffer, Adjutant Thirty-sixth Regiment; Wm. Hume, Adjutant Clinton Voltigeurs; George Lefort, Adjutant Clinton Rifles; Corporal Barnard.

Lieutenants.—Lieuts. Bernard, Fitzgerald and McFarland, First Regiment Fire Zouaves; Lieuts. Dumont, Cambrelling, Duryea, Evans and Miller, Duryee's Zouaves; Ch Van Duzer, Lieutenant Sickles' Brigade. Lieutenants in the Regular Army—Hudson Lawrence, Thirteenth Infantry; Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Hecksher, Philip Schuyler, Lieutenants Ninth Infantry; Lieut. Meeks, Lieut. Cutting, Lieut. W. P. Galbraith, Lieut. Ward, Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M. Privates Cooper of the First Company, Healy and Savage of the Second, Evans and Young of the Sixth, and Morris of the Tenth have also obtained lieutenancies in other regiments.

Lieuts. Breck, Holbrook, McJimsey, Anniba, Slocumb, Buckley, Donaldson, Hugues, Mullen and Ford, of Clinton Voltigeurs; Lieuts. Bogert, Walsh, Ellis, Callender, Grant, Mitchel and Owens, of Clinton Rifles.

Wm. G. Shaw, Lieutenant, Massachusetts Regiment.

Besides these, Commissary Patten has been appointed Paymaster in the Army, Private Brown of the 6th company is Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sandford, Private Ruggles of the 6th company is Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Hall.

L. H. Lent, of Company G, has been appointed a drill instructor in the First Regiment—Christian Men-at-Arms.

Gen. Sickles, who has reserved twenty-five Lieutenancies in his regiment for his own selection, will, it is said, appoint most of those officers from the Seventh Regiment.

It will thus be perceived that "the Seventh" has served as a school for officers, and though not nominally engaged in the war, is extensively represented in other organizations.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The fund appropriated for the relief of volunteers is exhausted. About $18,000 has been paid to families of soldiers, and the balance of the sum of $100,000 has been disbursed for equipments. The $50 000 appropriated by the Supervisors will now be distributed.

A dispatch was received from Henry Ward Beecher at Washington, yesterday, announcing the unconditional acceptance of the Brooklyn Phalanx.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 11—6 P. M.

Flour steady and in moderate home demand. Wheat—Market steady, with a fair demand; sales 6,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 82c.; 25 000 bushels fair to good Milwaukee Club, at 82c.@84c. Corn—Demand moderate, and market less firm; sales 26,000 bushels, at 32½c.@34c. Other grains quiet and no sales. Whisky lower; sales 1,300 bbls., at 14c. Canal Freights—10c. on Corn and 11c. on Wheat to New York. *Lake Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 182,000 bushels Wheat, 81 000 bushels Corn, and 35,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 141,000 bushels Wheat, 142,000 bushels Corn, and 11,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 11.

Flour dull. Wheat—sales, 1,200 bushels Chicago Spring, at 82½c. Corn—sales 5,000 bushels Western mixed at 4½c. Rye—sales 1,000 bushels, at 64½c. Oats in active demand; sales, 3,000 bushels, at 30c. for Canada East; 31c. for Chicago; 33c. for State. Received by the Central Railroad for Boston and the East, 3,485 bbls. Flour, 118 bbls. Whisky, 107 bales Wool, 50 bbls. Turpentine; for New-York, 8,190 bbls. Flour, 795 bags Wheat, 511 bbls. Whisky; shipped by tows to New-York, 781,600 bushels Corn, 201,400 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 11.

Flour dull and lower. Wheat—demand light and declined 1c.; sales at 71c @72c. for No. 1 in store. Corn very dull; sales at 22c. Oats dull. *Receipts*—5,700 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 138,000 bushels Corn, 12 000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—4,500 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 3 000 bushels Oats. Freights easier; Wheat 6c. to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York half per cent. discount for gold.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 11.

Flour steady, with moderate demand for inferior and Eastern grades. Sales 800 bbls. at $5 for Fancy State. Wheat market flat; no sales. Corn dull; sales 6,500 bushels at 37c. Canal Freights dull; Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 8c., and Corn 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—unimportant. *Canal Exports*—2 800 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, and 6,700 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 11.

Cotton—Nothing done. Sales of three days, 350 bales. Receipts 220, against 1 500 last year same time; decreased receipts, 385,000; at all ports, 883,000. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 11.

Flour dull and unsettled; superfine at $4 37½; family $5 75@$6 50; fancy $6 75@$7 50. Wheat dull; sales 2,900 bush.; Red, $1 32@$1 35; White $1 43@$1 47. Corn quiet; Southern Yellow 54c.; Western mixed 48c.@50c. Provisions dull. Lard 9½c. Whisky dull, at 16½c.@17c.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Ida McLeod, from Matanzas—W. B. Haines, A. Safford, L. E. Fields, J. McGuire, T. P. Duffy, T. P. McMann, James Delaney, J. M. Simmons.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 30 | Moon sets.. 10 32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 36 | Gov. Island...11 25 | Hell Gate...12 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamer Mars, Nichols Philadelphia.

Ships Southern Chief, Higgins, Havre, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Athena, Schilling, London.

Barks C. Vesin, (Aus.) Florio, Cork, Holmboe & Tetens; Liverpool, Richardson, Bordeaux, W. R. Hill.

Brigs Standard, Card, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Delta, Jackson, Havana, Trask & Dearborn; Sea Lark, Allen, Buenos Ayres, C. & E. J. Peters; Mora Active, (Port.,) Mogalhess, Cork, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; King Brothers, (Br.,) Laraway, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Gezusters, (Dutch,) User, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Manrico, (Dutch,) Schreuder, Caracoa, Dovale & Co.

Schooners Lacon, Bacon, Boston; T. S. Harding, Morris, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Francisco, Thompson, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton; Sea Witch, Osborn, St. Lucia, G. & J. Knox & Co.; Margaret, Hewson, Washington, Mott Bedell; C. M. Neale, Godfrey, Georgetown, master.

Arrived.

Steamer George Peabody, Pritchard, Fort Monroe 24 hours. U. S. steamer Hunter, Woods, from Baltimore, had just arrived, with coal.

Steamer P. T. Heartt, Siddell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Julietta, Sinclair, Bordeaux 33 ds., with wine, &c. to J. Atkins & Co. May 16, lat. 44 47, lon. 18 40, passed the wreck of a Br. schr. water-logged and abandoned, had foremast standing. May 20, lat. 45, lon. 42, passed the wreck of a supposed Br. ship, dismasted; saw a ship near her, which probably took off the crew; ran for the wreck, but she sunk before reaching her; was probably loaded with guano, as the water presented that appearance. From May 29 to June 1, in lat. 44 45 to 44 15, and lon. 48 69 to 50, saw a large quantity of icebergs, and at one time was nearly surrounded by them. Has had thick stormy weather on the coast.

Ship Liberty, Atkins, Havre May 5, in ballast, and with 290 passengers to T. P. Stanton. May 27, fell in with the wreck of a ship; had no name on her stern; painted light inside, painted ports coppered up to 14 feet, bowsprit and foremast gone, &c.; same vessel reported by the Pampero, arr. 10th; same day, saw three large icebergs; saw a number since.

Ship Betsy Williams, (of New-Bedford,) Nickerson, Mansanilla, via Nassau 12 ds., with palm leaf, &c. to Maitland, Phelps & Co. The B. W. went ashore on Riding Rocks May 5, but was got off by wreckers, without receiving any material damage.

Bark Ida, (Br., of Shields,) Reeve, Shields 54 ds., with coal to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig Gen. Bailey, Noyes, Trinidad de Cuba 18 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan. Off Havana, spoke brig Condor, from Trinidad for New York.

Brig Nahant, (of Boston,) Strout, Zaza, Cuba, 30 ds., with sugar and melado to C. & E. J. Peters. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Abby Watson, (of Sedgwick,) Watson, Nuevitas 15 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Norden (Russ.,) Bochert, London 34 ds., in ballast to Charles H. Going.

Brig Bonaparte, Stuart, St. George, N. B., 8 ds., with laths to Jed Frye.

Brig Monarchy, (of Bangor,) Phillips, Sagua 12 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Margaret, (Br., of Halifax,) Balcam, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to Whitman Bros. & Co.

Brig William Nickels, Leighton, Millbridge 6 ds., with lumber to John Boynton & Son.

Brig G. W. Barter, Gilchrist, Jacksonville, via Bath 5 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Brig San Antonia, of Philadelphia, Collins, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Lady of the Lake, Marshall, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Financier, Eaton, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Echo, Rice, Port-au-Prince May 23, with logwood to Wilson & Carman.

Brig Ida McLeod, Reynolds, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Castor, Stickney, Rio Janeiro May 5, with coffee to F. S. Schlessinger & Son. Was bound to New-Orleans, and was ordered off.

Schr. Bowditch, (of Castine,) Collins, Gonaives May 29, with logwood to Miller & Houghton. Has been 9 ds. N. of Cape Henry, with light variable winds.

Schr. Eagle, (Br., of Truro, Eng.,) Robinson, Gibraltar 43 ds., with fruit to master. Has experienced heavy westerly gales for 40 ds.; lost an entire suit of sails.

Schr. Flying Eagle, (of Hingham,) Taylor, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Thomas Gilmartin.

Schr. T. A. Ward, Hoff, Palermo 44 ds., and Gibraltar 34 ds., with fruit to S. S. Wyckoff.

Schr. Amelia, Stuart, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Lady Mulgrave, (Br.,) Hartigan, Lingan, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to A. Smithers.

Schr. Only Daughter, (3 masted,) Falkenberg, Miragoane May 24, with logwood to Becker & Graeve.

Schr. Maria Rosana, (of Bristol, Me.,) Palmer, Cardenas 16 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Norfolk Packet, Bedell, Apalachicola 15 ds., with cotton to Ralph Post.

Schr. Forest City, Lovell, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. Alice, Davis, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Allen, (Br.,) Petty, Eluthera 9 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. War Steed, Smith, Stratsburgh, for Boston.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New Bedford 3 ds., oil.

Schr. Truro, (Br.,) Cox, Lingan, C. B., 7 ds., with coal.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, Yeaton, Rockland 5 ds., lime.

Schr. Pizarro, Chase, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Golden Rod, Brightman, Fall River 2 ds.

Schr. Bolivar, Gandy, New-Haven 2 ds.

Sloop Pointer, Nichols, Providence 2 ds., mdse.

WIND—During the day, from S. W. to E. N. E., with heavy rain; at 9 P. M., S. W.

BELOW—One bark and an Italian brig.

Sailed.

June 10—Steamship Columbia, for Havana; 11th, steamships Northern Light, for Aspinwall; Cahawba, for Havana; Prince Albert, (Br.,) for Galway.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 11.—Arr. ship Hampden, Liverpool; bark Wessacumcon, Montevideo; brigs Marshall Dutch, Cardenas; Laurieville, Cape Haytien.

Miscellaneous.

A letter received by Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co., dated Havana June 1, states that the bark Cornelia was totally lost on Key Pedro. Captain and crew saved. The C. was from Havana, bound to Cardenas, to load for New-York.

The ship Investigator was this morning taken on the Small Balance Dock for repairs. Will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

NANTUCKET, June 9—Brig Jaffa, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, from Sidney, C. B., with coal, bound to New-York, ran ashore on the Old Man, south of this village, about 12 o'clock last night, and bilged. The Captain and crew landed this morning in their boat saving nothing but the clothes they stood in. They have been provided for. Vessel and cargo will prove a total loss. The cargo is consigned to Richard Irwin & Co. The J. was built at Maitland, N. S., in 1858, 182 tons, rated A 2, and owned by James Douglass, at Maitland. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Linda—bark, of Philadelphia, from London, for Havana, May 28, lat. 25 44, lon. 15.

Quickstep—whaling schr., Tripp, of and from Provincetown, for the Western Islands, May 31, lat. 26, lon. 79 40; had 120 bbls. sperm, and was 4 months out.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, June 1, schr. Andrew Stewart, for New-York ldg., to sail June 7.

At Gonaives, May 27, brig Monticello, of and for Boston, ldg.

At Miragoane, May 24, schr. Flora King, for Boston, loading.

At Port au Prince, May 23, schr. Sarah Burton, from Boston, dischg.

At Cienfuegos, May 23, barks Sea Eagle, for Philadelphia ldg.; Maria, for New-York or Boston do.; brigs Tiberius, for Philadelphia, do.; Helen P. Stewart, do.

[PER ADRIATIC.]

Arrived from New-York—June 2, Adeline, and Electric, at Liverpool; 3d, Anna Maria, and "Aegnoulate," at Queenstown.

Arrived from New Orleans—"Cleratal," and Golden Cross, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—2d, Westmoreland, at Liverpool; 3d, "G. Goderry," at Queenstown.

Arrived from Savannah—Hamburg, at Liverpool.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—Sunny South, at Table Bay; Restless, at Kingston; E. Bulkley, at Falmouth; Victoria, and India, at Deal; Protector, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Bomba, at Bordeaux; Guiding Star, at Deal; Moses, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Ocean, at Falmouth.

Arrived from Savannah—Tallulah, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Galveston—Albino, at Liverpool.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.
Third Night of
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
WEDNESDAY, June 12.
Sixteen of the best performers in the profession, in new Songs, Duets, and Laughable Interludes.
GEO. CHRISTY in an entire change of programme.
A Grand Matinée every Saturday.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25c.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'sdy, June 12. 4½ P. M.	Wed'sdy, June 12. 7 A. M.
Thur'dy, June 13. 11½ A. M.	Thur'dy, June 13. 10 A. M.
Friday, June 14. 8 P. M.	Friday, June 14. 12 M.
Saturday, June 15. 1 P. M.	Saturday, June 15. 6 P. M.
Sunday, June 16. 7½ A. M.	Sunday, June 16. 2 P. M.
Monday, June 17. 3 P. M.	Monday, June 17. 3½ A. M.
Tuesday, June 18. 11 A. M.	Tuesday, June 18. 3 P. M.
Wed'sdy, June 19. 12 M.	Wed'sdy, June 19. 4 P. M.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman, a situation as nurse, to take care of a child from its infancy, or would go to Europe with a family for the Summer, or longer if required; is skillful and kind in case of sickness. Can furnish satisfactory City reference for the past twelve years as to character, capacity and integrity. Call at No. 293 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the dry-goods store.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARINER'S FAMILY ASYLUM, Staten Island, will take place on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Visitors will please take the boat from the foot of Whitehall-st. for Vanderbilt's Landing at 2 o'clock. Rev. T. C. Cuyler and others will address the meeting. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a respectable private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has lived nine years in her last place; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 126 Clinton place, 8th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON, who understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing, would wait on an invalid lady; is accustomed to travel; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; he perfectly understands his business, and is well acquainted with the City. Can be seen at his present place, or by addressing a note to JOHN LINDSEY, No. 65 St. Mark's-place, will meet with punctual attendance.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation; is a good plain cook and understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing or do laundry work. Good city reference given. Apply for two days, at No. 192 7th-av., first floor, bank room. Has no objection to go in the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress, who understands dressmaking in all its branches; is capable of cutting and fitting; has no objections to traveling or the country; satisfactory reference given. Apply for 2 days at No. 192 7th-av., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—A LADY wishes to procure situations for two girls in her employ whom she can recommend; one as cook and laundress, and the other as nurse and chambermaid. Apply at No. 173 7th av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Call for or address A. M., at No. 153 3d av., between 11th and 12th sts.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 63 6th av., N. Y.